اهم مفردات المنهج

Unit one	
tabloid	جريده (تابلويد)
broadsheet	جريدة كبيره
Cheat	غش / غشاش
Casualties	اصابات/ خسائر
incident	حادث غير مقصود
Piracy	قرصنه
Ruin	يدمر
Compensate	يعوض
Balanced	متوازن
Bias	تحيز
Inaccurate	غير دقيق
Mislead	يضلل
Omission	حذف
Spin	تلفيق – دوران
Placement	تصنيف – وضع
Unit two	
award	جائزة
physicist	عالم فيزيائي
lecturer	محاضر
prejudice	تحامل
overcome	يتغلب علي
round	حلبه/ جوله
qualify	يؤهل – يتأهل
role model	قدوة
Publish	ينشر
Spread	ينتشر - ينشر
Stereotype	صورة نمطية
Contribution	اسهام
determination	تصميم
Rank	يصنف – رتبة
Cross	غاضب
Grumpy	متأفف – ذو طبيعه
bar graph	شريط رسم بياني
Good natured	ذو طبيعه جيده
Figures	اعداد – ارقام
Reflect	يعكس
Well behaved	حسن السلوك
Majority	اغلبية
podcast	تدوين صوتي
Inspiration	الهام
Tomboy	فتاة مسترجله
Disabled	معاق
alternative	بديل
Unit three	
Imagination	خيال
Surround	يحيط ب
Speaker	مكبر صوت
Immerse	يغمر – يفيض
inconvenient	غير ملائم
spectacularly	بطريقه رائعه
implement	يطبق
mass-produced	انتاج ضخم
Approach	طريقه
spectacularly	بطريقه رائعه
Innovations	ابداعات / ابتكارات
impact	تأثير
immersive	غامر
Monitor	يراقب
Artificial	الذكاء الافتراضي
sensor	جهاز استشعار
Records	سجلات / ارقام
Unit four	
burnout	الانهاك (نفاذ القوة)
Exhausted	مرهق
Well-being	السعاده
Mental health	صحه عقليه
Frown	يعبس / يتجهم
Scold (rebuke)	يوبخ – يعنف
Promote	يرقي – يطور –
Self-care	الرعايه بالنفس
Time management	ادارة الوقت
Stress	توتر
Pout	يبوز –يمط شفاه
trust	يثق / ثقه
teenager	مراهق
Effects	اثار
Decline	تدهور
Unit Five	
install	يثبت / يركب
creative	مبدع
coloured pens	اقلام ملونه
highlight	يبرز
brainstorm	عصف ذهني
effectively	بفاعليه
tips	نصائح
presentation	عرض تقديمي
pomodoro technique	تقنيه الطماطم
slides	شرائح
Unit Six	
assess	يقدر / يقيم / يحسب
efficiency	كفاءة
raise	يرفع / يزيد / يربي /
productive	منتج / مثمر / منجز
productivity	الانتاجيه
progress	تقدم
vary	يتنوع / يتغير / يغير
achieve	ينجز
task	مهمه
level	مستوي
Brainstorm	عصف ذهني
Evaluate	يقيم
Priority	اولويه
performance	اداء
Evidence	دليل
Strategy	خطة
Unit Seven	
Impressive	مؤثر
Value	قيمة
powerlifting	رفع الاثقال
Disability	اعاقة
Championship	بطولة
Disabled	معاق
Down's Syndrome	متلازمة داون
Average	متوسط
Challenge	يتحدي – تحدي
Evaluate	يقيم
Role model	قدوة
Career	حياة وظيفية
achievement	انجاز
Significant	ذو مغزي – هام
Councillor	مستشار/
A rhetorical question	سؤال بلاغي
A swan	بجعه
Category	مجموعة
visual aids	وسائل مرئية
Elegant	متألق
ceremony	مراسم احتفال
Celebrate	يحتفل
Graduation	تخرج
Winners	فائزون
audience	جمهور
Pause	وقفه
profits	فوائد
Unit eight	
candidate	مرشح
curriculum vitae (CV)	سيرة ذاتيه
human resources	موارد بشريه
Contact	معلومات اتصال
hobbies	
Work	خبرة عمل
Contact	يتصل
colossal	ضخم
trifling	تافه – سخيف
vaccine	
excellence	امتياز – تميز
full-time	دوام كامل
intern	طبيب امتياز – متدرب
part-time	دوام جزئي
internship	فترة تدريب

calamities	كوارث	Arguments	نقاشات	Healing	التئام – تعافي
trace to	يتتبع – يقتفي اثر	Pointless	بعيد عن الصميم	Preserved	محنط – محفوظ
Responsibility	مسئولية	Optimistic	متفائل	Prehistoric	ماقبل التاريخ
a permanent job	وظيفة دائمة	Unit ten		Sacred	مقدس
multinational	متعدد جنسيات	Column	عمود (بناء) /	Playwright	كاتب مسرحي
Management	ادارة	Heritage site	موقع اثري	Decipher	يفك شفرة
long-term goal	هدف طويل الامد	Landmark	معلم بارز	Association	مؤسسة- اتحاد
Short-term goal	هدف قصير الاجل	monument	اثر	Souvenir	تذكار
Overlook	يطل علي	Myth	اسطورة	Cipher	شفرة
Profile	بروفيل	Picturesque	بديع – رائع	Well-paid	ذات اجر جيد
Publisher	ناشر	Archaeologists	علماء الاثار	A must – see	شيء يجب رؤيته
Task	مهمة	Remains	اطلال – اثار	Mausoleum	ضريح
journalism	صحافة	Temple	معبد	Survey	دراسة استطلاعية
Professional	محترف	tourist attraction	مكان جذب سياحي	Necropolis	جبانة – مدينة
Experience	خبرة	Appreciate	يقدر – يعتز ب	Alleyways	حواري – طرقات
Expertise	خبرة	Artifacts/artefacts	تحف	Well-worth	يستحق جيدا
Unit Nine		archaeology	علم الاثار	Unit eleven	
Working knowledge	المعرفة بالعمل	Nilometer	عداد / مقياس النيل	Bilingual	لغوي يتحدث لغتين
career	حياة مهنية	Colonnade	سقيفة من الاعمدة	Multicultural	متعدد الثقافات
employment	توظيف	grand procession	موكب كبير	Multilingual	متعدد اللغات
life experience	خبرة الحياة	Expeditions	رحلات علمية	Identity	هويه
reinvent	يعيد اختراع	Highlight	ذروة – ابرز واهم	Mother tongue	اللغة الام
Writing class	حصة للكتابة	Lighthouse	منارة	Dominant	سائد – مهيمن
Competition	مسابقة	Mural	صورة تلصق علي	widely spoken	يتم تحدثها علي
procedures	اجراءات	Mysterious	غامض	deep-seated	راسخ
perfect jobs	وظائف كاملة	Passage	ممر – رحلة	clear cut	واضح
common sense	الفطرةالسليم	Pillar	عمود – ركن	Well-known	معروف – مشهور
life-changing	مغير للحياة	Preserve	يحفظ	well-balanced	متوازن جدا
wisdom	حكمة	Parade	عرض عسكري	dialect	لكنه – لهجة
inspire	يلهم	Archaeologists	علماء اثار	survive	ينجو – يبقي حيا
potential	محتمل - قدرة	carve	يحفر	Convince	يقنع
alive	حي	Fort	حصن	minorities	اقليات
Universal	شامل /عالمي	Ruins	اطلال	Linguistic	لغوي
debate	جدال	Goddess	الهه (مؤنث)	Isolate	يعزل
passionate	شغوف	Dam	سد	inhabitants	سكان
adult	راشد	Dedicated (to)	متفاني – مهدي الي	unique	فريد
migrate	يهاجر الي	Elaborate (adj.)	تفصيلي - يوضح	Eternal	ازلي
sociolinguist	عالم لغويات اجتماعي	Gateway	بوابة – مدخل	Humble	متواضع
Oasis	واحة	Proud (of/to)	فخور	Fed up (adj.)	متضجر
thesis	بحث – دراسة	Expatriate	مغترب	estimate	يقدر
Tough	خشن / قاسي / صعب	Initiative	مبادرة	Embrace	يعانق – يعتنق
Unit twelve					
Steady	ثابت	Conflict	صراع	Flood	فيضان – يفيض
Boast	يتفاخر	Creature	مخلوق	Generous	كريم
Chop	يقطع	Entertaining	مسلي	Honourable	شريف
Cheer	يهتف	Approach	يقترب	Knight	نبيل –فارس
Chivalry	شهامة	Stretch out	يتمدد	Moral	عظة
Mythology	الاساطير عامة	Relate (v.)	يتصل – يتعلق يفهم	Tear (n.)(v.)	دمعة – يمزق
Perspective	منظور – مفهوم	Argument	جدال – نقاش	Look back	ينظر للوراء

اهم مصطلحات وتعبيرات وحروف الجر

Wait with bated breath	ينتظر بفارغ	In turn	بدوره	Cope (up) with	يتغلب علي /يتعامل
Long- awaited ending	نهاية بعد انتظار	Type up	ينسخ دون اذن	complain about/of /to	يشكو من/ الي
keep up-to-date with	يساير / يلاحق	A role model for	قدوة ل	dig out	يحفر ليخرج ....
Get married to	يتزوج من	bring about	يجلب	switch on	يشغل
Passionate about	شغوف ب	Lead to (v-ing/ n.)	يؤدي الي	switch off	يغلق
Fed up with	متضجر من	trace to	يتتبع – يقتفي اثر	Turn up	يعلي الصوت
Easternmost	اقصي الشرق	Provide for/with	يوفر – يمد ب	Turn down	يخفض الصوت
Leave out	يتغاضي عن	Mislead into	يضلل	Look into	يفحص
have an access to	له مدخل ل	Make a contribution to	يقدم اسهاما ل	Catch up with	يلحق ب / يساير
Bias by placement	تحيز بتموضع	care about/for	يهتم ب	Qualify as /for / to+inf	يتأهل كا / ل
Bias by spin	تحيز دور – لف	argue with/about/over	يتجادل مع / عن	On a bigger scale	علي نطاق
Bias by omission	تحيز حذف	speculate about	يتأمل في	On the whole	علي كل
cross at / about / with	غاضب من	Surround sound	صوت محيطي	On the other hand	من ناحية اخري
self-driving cars	سيارات ذاتية القياده	Do research	يجري بحث	Do /cause damage to	يسبب تلف ل
Surrounded by	محاط ب	Keep in touch with	يبقي علي اتصال	beyond	ماوراء
		Lose touch (with)	يفقد الاتصال	Do without	يستغني عن غير هام
At a competitive	بسعر تنافسي	break /beat a record	يحطم رقم قياسي	Go without	يستغني عن شيء هام
Concentrate on	يركز علي	Frustrated at / with	محبط من / مع	Frown at	يكشر
concentrate in / at	يتركز في	Cope (up) with	يساير / يدير / يتغلب	Burn out	يحترق /يجهد
be suited to (n.)	مناسب ل	Have an impact on	له تأثير علي	bring about	يجلب
switch on /off	يشغل / يطفيء	turn up / down	يعلي صوت / يخفض	Come up with	يأتي بفكره جديده
turn on/ off	يشغل – يطفيء	Look into	يفحص	increase by 48%	يزداد بمقدار
of (your/my) own	ملك خاص	result in	يؤدي الي	carry on	يستمر
On(your/my..)own	بمفردك/بمفردي	result from	ينجم عن	carry out	يؤدي
make a difference to	يحدث فرق	mentally active	نشط عقليا	put off	يؤجل
Lead to+ (n/v-ing)	يؤدي الي	an inspiration to	الهام ل	enthusiastic about	متحمس ل
Work on	يطور – يحاول اقناع	Inspiring for	ملهم ل	Dream of /about	يحلم ب
with Down's syndrome	بمتلازمة داون	Proud of/ to	فخور ب	graduate from/in	يتخرج من /في
Born with	ولد يعاني من	Due to +(n.)/v-ing	بسبب	do an internship	يقوم بمنحة تدريب
Born into	ولد في اسره	Be Due to +inf	من المفروض ان	take on	يتولي امر
Be based on	قائم علي	Achieve a goal	يحقق هدف	Apply for	يتقدم الي وظيفه
Be based in	مقيم في	Score a goal	يحرز هدف	Apply to	يتقدم لمكان
make an impression on	يعمل انطباع ع	Set a goal	يحدد هدف	Internment	حبس
Pandemic	جائحه	epidemic	وباء	Be married with	متزوج ويعول
a solar-powered car	سيارة بالطاقة الشمسية	show their respect for	يظهر الاحترام الي	Reinvent	يعيد تقديم نفسه
Known as	مشهور كا	dig up	ينقب عن	Come across	يقابل/يجد صدفه
Known to	مشهور ل	Hand in	يسلم لسلطه	End up	يتنهي به المطاف
Known for	مشهور ب	Pick up	يوصل – يلتقط	Armour	درع
Armoury	سلاح	Legend	اسطورة	Fable	حكاية خرافيه

اهم مفردات وتعبيرات القصة

Jumped out of my skin	يخاف فجاءة	marshes	احراش – مستنقعات
get my breath back	يبدأ في التنفس طبيعيا	blacksmith	حداد
convict	يتهم / محبوس / مجرم	leg- irons	اغلال
got away	هرب	Commit(a crime)	يرتكب جريمة
Handcuffs	قيود – كلابشات	file	ازميل الحداد
Have a good heart	حنون	Set off	ينطلق في رحله
Have a heart of stone	قاسي	Have a change of heart	يغير رأيه
Bride	عروس	Broken heart	حزين

Shake	يهز – يرج	fortune	ثروه - حظ
Grateful	ممتن	stirred	مزج – قلب
veil	نقاب – قناع –خمار	Candle	شمعه
Ashamed.(of)	يشعر بالخزي والعار	Well, behave yourself!	هذب نفسك
gloomy	كئيب /حزين	Spiders' webs	بيوت العنكبوت
behave	يتصرف	Apprenticeship	العمل كصبي
apprentice	صبي	argument	جدال
dusty	مترب	load	يحمل – حموله – عبوه
eyes	عيون	Lot	نصيب – قدر
Finger	اصابع	Black eye	عيون بها كدمه
Hit	يضرب / يصدم	Wrap	يلف – يطوي
Lay	يرقد	Lead	رصاص / يقود
That's your lot!	هذا قدرك / نصيبك	I could not put my finger on	لا استطيع فهم
proof	دليل	expectations	امال / توقعات
hammer	شاكوش	benefactor	فاعل خير
Upset	منزعج	property	ملكيه
suspect	يشك	worth the effort	يستحق المجهود
from now on	من الان فصاعدا	my heart was set on	قلبي متعلق بها
clerk	موظف	lodgings	سكن
take revenge on	يثأر	adopt	يتبني
share	يشارك – نصيب	fiancé	خطيب
get engaged	يخطب	inherited	ورث
dare	جريء /يجرؤ	anxious	قلق
wrist	رسغ	sleeves	اكمام
scars	اثار جروح	remarkable	مميز
at the request of	بناءا علي طلب	enthusiastic about	متحمس
hold on to	يتشبث ب	affectionately	بعاطفيه
life sentence	حكم مؤبد	shiny	لامع
came back to haunt me	عاد ليسبب لي مشكلات	at the request of	بناءا علي طلب
Sigh	يتنهد	hold on to	يتشبث ب
adore	يعشق	dismiss	يفصل
Elegant	متألق	Client	زبون
gatekeeper	حارس بوابه	influence	يؤثر
Jealous	غيور	keep away from	يتجنب
Recover	يشفي	leave it to me	دع الامر لي
Make a fortune	يعمل ثروة	Whisper	يهمس
extravagant	مسرف	fall in love with	يقع في الحب
arrogant	متغطرس	admirers	معجبين
funeral	جنازة	in debt	مديون
benefactor	راعي	rough	خشن
astonished	مندهش	Unpleasant	كريه
elegant	متألق	Dark	مظلم
Gloomy	كئيب	Pay off debts	يسدد ديون
My heart sank	قلبي حزن	confirm	يؤكد
crouch	يميل – ينحني	desert	يهجر
fear for	يخاف علي	night watchman	خفير ليلي
permanently	دائما	commit	يرتكب
criminal	مجرم	boast	يتفاخر
Steal	يسرق	catch	يمسك

Graveyard	مدفن	crime	جريمة
murder	جريمة قتل	take my mind off	يلهي عن
related	متعلق ب	rowing	تجديف
coincidence	صدفة	criminal	مجرم
scream	يصرخ	Bandage	ضمادة
tight	ضيق	Burn	يحرق
deliberately	متعمد	Fiercely	بشراسه
guide	يرشد	Incredible	لا يصدق
faint	يغمي عليه	Tie up	يربط
handle	مقبض باب	Spark	شرارة نار
Spoil	يفسد	apart	ينفصل
Steamer	سفينة بخارية – قدر بخار	had a place in my heart	كان له مكان في قلبي
found guilty	وجد مذنبا	fascinated	منبهر
consider	يعتبر	Struggle	يكافح – يجاهد
pay with his life	يدفع بحياته		

موجز القواعد الواردة في المنهج

1-The past simple التصريف الثاني للفعل الماضي البسيط

Walk – walked / carry / carried / منتظم

Eat -ate /sleep-slept /cut-cut/ غير منتظم

Key words : (Yesterday, last, past, ago, in 2000 , just now, previous, earlier, once, from…… to…………..)

When + past simple, past simple عادة ماضية

When I was young / in Alex, I swam in the sea.

Difference between "used to & would"

الفرق فى الاستخدام بين"used to & would"

تستخدم used to و would للتعبير عن أحداث متكررة وعادات فى الماضى لم يعد لها وجود الآن.

وهناك حالات تستخدم فيها used to or would وهناك حالات تستخدم فيها used to فقط ولاتستخدمwould

وهناك حالات لا تستخدم فيهاused to or would

أولا :أمثلة تستخدم فيها: used to or would

1- As children, we *used to (would)* visit our grandparents' farm every summer.

2- When I was young, I used to (would) swim in the river.

ثانيا - لا تستخدم would فى الحالات الآتية:

1-اذا كان هناك فعل من أفعال ال state " " مثل:

Be, know, have, own, like, want, remember, belong…..etc

1- She used to have a long hair. 2- I used to know a lot of friends.

2- الجملة التى بها would لابد أن تحتوى على (time reference اشارة زمنية)

الجملة الآتية لانستخدم فيها would لأنها لاتحتوى علىtime reference

We used to play football in the garden.

ولكن عند اضافة اشارة زمنية لها يمكن استخدام would

Whenever we went to my uncle's house, we would play in…..

I would always get up early on Saturdays (I used to get up early)

3- عند التعبير عن عادات فى الماضى و لم تعد تقع الأن وتأتى الجملة على هذا الشكل:

1- We used to live in a small flat but we live in a big one now.

2- He used to smoke but he doesn't now.

3- He used to play football for the local team, but he's old .

4- الفعل مع would يعبر عن أن الحدث كان يحدث بشكل متكرر ولكن على فترات , ولكن مع used to يعبر عن أنه كان يحدث بشكل متكرر على فترات أو بشكل دائم.

I used to (would)smoke whenever I had a cup of tea.

My sister lived in Australia for years but she would always come home for Christmas.

واضح من المثالين السابقين أن التدخين والزيارة كانت تحدث بشكل متكرر ولكن على فترات.

ولكن فى المثال الاتى لانستخدم would لأن الحدث لم يحدث بشكل متكرر ولكن يعبر عن حالة دائمة:

When I was young, I used to live in a small house.

ملاحظات هامة:

1-لانستخدم would أو used to عند تحديد عدد مرات حدوث الفعل:

In the last ten years, we visited America three times. نقول ممكن ولكن:

In the last ten years, we used to visit America three times a year.

2- يمكن أن نستخدم مع (would أو used to) ظروف التكرار مثل (sometimes, never, always, often) ولكن لانستخدم معها usually أو once لأنها تعبر عن نفس المعنى

We often used to swim in the river. (✓)
We would often swim in the river. (✓)
We usually used to swim in the river. (×)

1- تستخدم would فى الأسلوب الروائى:

I had a friend from a near village and we would meet at weekends.
We would play and visit other friends.

2-عندما تأتى used to و would مع بعض فى جمل متتابعة نستخدم:used to

When we were kids, we used to go to Alex. We would swim every day. We would play at the beach.

4- لانستخدم wouldn't لنفى عادات فى الماضى ولكن نستخدم didn't use to

I wouldn't always get up early on Saturdays. (×)
I didn't use to get up early on Saturdays. (✓)

استخدام الماضى البسيط للتعبيرعن عادات و أحداث متكررة فى الماضى

يمكن أن نستخدم الماضى البسيط للتعبير عن عادات أو أوحداث متكررة فى الماضى مثل *used to* أو *would* ولكن الفرق هو أن الماضى البسيط لايوضح هل الحدث لم يعد يحدث الآن ولايؤكد عليه

We went to the same beach every summer. We used to go to the same beach every summer. We would go the same beach every summer.

Be used to / get used to

Be used to / get used to + (v +ing or noun or pronoun)

He is used to (got used to) getting up early.
He is used to (is getting used to) the crowded traffic.
He didn't like the noise of the city, but when he lived there, he got used to it.

نستخدم used to be بمعنى be familiar with أى أنه يألف هذا الأمر وليس غريبا عليه

I am used to walking at sunrise.

بمعنى أنى معتاد عل المشى عند الشروق (هذا الأمر ليس غريبا على وأنا معتاد عليه وليس هناك صعوبة فى القيام به)

تشير get used to بمعنى become familiar with فهى تعبر عن عملية التعود نفسها

I am getting used to walking at sunrise.

بمعنى أنا بعود نفسى على المشى عند الشروق.

من ذلك يتضح أن be used to تعبر عن الحالة أو النتيجة (هو معتاد على هذا الأمر) أما get used to تعبر عن عملية التعود.

معنى ذلك أن get used to تسبق be used to أنظر للمثال الآتي:

In March 2020, my children were getting used to doing their schoolwork from home. By the end of April 2020, they were used to doing their schoolwork at home.

More Examples

1- I'm finding this new job hard but I'm sure I'll get used to it soon.
2- I'm a teacher so I'm used to speaking in public.
3- I hated this haircut at first. But I got used to it now.

من ذلك يتضح أن used to + inf تعبر عن تكرار الحدث فى الماضى ولم يعد موجودا الان, أما be used to تعبر عن الحالة ولاتبين هذا الأمر يحدث الان أم توقف وكذلك . get used to

He used to smoke too much.

المثال السابق معناه أنه كان يدخن كثيرا و هو لم يعد يدخن الان.

He was (got) used to smoking too much.

المثال السابق معناه أنه اعتاد التدخين كثيرا (فهذا الأمر عادى بالنسبة له ولايجد فيه صعوبة) وهذا المثال لايوضح هل أقلع عن ذلك الآن أم لا.

2-The past continuous tense (was/ were + v-ing) الماضي المستمر

Key words: all morning …. / at 6 o'clock / from … to …. …. yesterday / last
He was sleeping from 5 to 7 o'clock yesterday
As/while/when/just as+ past continuous → past simple / past continuous
As I was having a shower, the phone rang رنين التليفون قطع الشاور
As I was having a shower, the phone was ringing الحدثان مستمران ولم ارد علي التليفون
When + past simple / past continuous → Past continuous / past simple
When I was watching TV, she arrived = when she arrived , I was watching TV.
When + past simple, past simple حدثان متتاليين
When he left, I arrived . عندما هو غادر انا وصلت (دون فاصل زمني)
When +past simple past simple → عادة ماضية
When he was ten years old, he played football.
On + (v-ing) , past simple
On seeing the accident, all people hurried to help the injured.
While + past continuous + past continuous / past simple
While I was sleeping, the door was knocked قرع الباب قطع النوم
While I was reading a novel, she was watching a movie. حدثان مستمران في وقت واحد
While reading the story, I was listening to soft music.
He didn't / couldn't answer the phone as / because / since I was sleeping deep.
During lunch time, the post man delivered me a letter. (during + noun)

3-The past perfect tense الماضي التام (had + p.p) الجدث الاقدم في الماضي

After / as soon / when / once +past perfect /past simple → past simple
After I had finished work, I left = after finishing work, I left. = Having finished work, I left.
فاعل + didn't / couldn't / wouldn't + infinitive (wasn't +p.p.) till/ until + past perfect
I didn't leave until I had met him./ he wasn't allowed in until he had shown his card.
It wasn't until / was only when + past perfect → that + past simple
It wasn't until / was only when he had finished that he phoned us .
It was only after / when + past perfect ……………………… that …past simple
It was only when /after he had succeeded that they made a party to celebrate his success .
Past simple + since / as / because + past perfect
I didn't attend the conference since / as / because I had caught flu.
Before / by the time / when + past simple → past perfect/ past simple
Before I slept, I had studied English. = before sleeping, I had studied English.
Immediately after / on + (v-ing) → past simple
Immediately after / on arriving / his arrival, we decided to leave.
No sooner +had + subject+ p.p. ……..than + past simple
Hardly/ scarcely / Barely +had + subject+ p.p. ……..when + past simple
No sooner had she seen him than she disappeared.
She had no sooner seen him than she disappeared.
We had barely arranged the place when they arrived.
When + past perfect → past simple
When I had finished my homework, I watched TV. حدث مرغوب فيه ومرتب له
When + past simple → past perfect حدث غير مرغوب فيه
When we arrived at the airport, the plane had taken off.
When + past simple, past simple, past perfect
When I met him, I realized that he had changed a lot.
He went to school .Before that, he had had breakfast.
He had had breakfast. After that, he went to school.
They were accepted for the job. By then, they had been interviewed.

The past perfect continuous tense الماضي التام المستمر had been + v-ing

I was very tired when I got home. I had been working hard all day.

Form: passive had been + p.p

Dinner had been prepared by Mona when I came back.

(نفي)I hadn't been living in Alex but I knew the city very well when I visited my uncle last year.

Questions السؤال اداءة الاستفهام+had + subject + been + v-ing ………?

What had you been doing all day?

Key words: الكلمات الداله

بعض كلمات الماضي التام والاكثر استخداما مع (since – for – all)

He was always busy. He had been travelling since 2010.

When I met him I knew that he had been waiting for more than an hour.

How long had you been waiting before Ali came?

I was very tired when I arrived home; I'd been working hard all day.

Usage الاستخدام

- يعبر عن استمرار الفعل حتي وقت معين في الماضي .

When I got there, they had been playing for about an hour.

I had been typing for many hours before she left .

- يعبر عن شيء كان يحدث في فترة زمنيه قبل حدوث شيء اخر

He went to hospital yesterday, he been feeling ill for some time.

الفرق بين الماضي التام البسيط والماضي التام المستمر

يستخدم الماضي التام البسيط للتعبير عن ترتيب احداث في الماضي أما الماضي التام المستمر يعبر عن استمرار حدث في الماضي لفترة

هناك حالات لا نستخدم فيها الماضي التام المستمر ونستخدم بدلاً منها الماضي التام:

هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموماً وهي أفعال الشعور و الحواس و الملكية و المعرفة .

We were good friends. We had known each other for 10 years.

I was surprised when she cut her hair. She'd had long hair since I first met her.

- إذا ذكرنا عدد مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر بل نستخدم الماضي التام (لأن الحدث علي فترات متقاطعة:

Ahmed had finished typing three reports all night. (had been finishing x)

She had drunk five cups of tea when I was in my office. (had been drinking x)

الأفعال التى لا تستغرق فترة طويلة (لحظية) لا تأتي في الاستمرارية مثل

Stop / close / break down /open / end / finish

She was late for the meeting as her car had broken down.

4- The present perfect tense المضارع التام (has/ have +p.p.)

(Have/ has Just - already – ever – never + P.P) الكلمات الدالة بين جزئى الزمن

He has already finished eating .

She has never seen a lion .

Ali has just arrived home .

Ever تستخدم في السؤال **- never** تستخدم في النفي

Have you ever met a tourist?

I have never seen a lion.

The (صفة est. / most) للتفضيل ..... ever / (صفة er / more) مقارنة .... never

This is the best man I have ever met .

It is the cheapest car I have ever known.

I have never met a better man than Mohammed .

So far =up till now حتى الان

So far / up till now she has read three short stories .

بعد – حتى الان تستخدم فى السؤال والنفى yet

She hasn't come yet. /Have they arrived yet?

يمكن استخدامها فى السؤال للدهشه والتعجب (already)

Have you drunk your coffee already? You are so quick.

(Lately = recently) (بمعنى) مؤخرا قريبا- منذ وقت قريب

Have you met Ali (lately / recently)?

I have treavelled to Alex lately / recently. - I haven't eaten Pizza lately / recently.

Since (three o'clock / 2003 , last……,/then/yesterday / childhood تحدد بداية الزمن

For (2 days, five months , fortnight , ages , a long time / 7 years المدة الزمنية التى استغرقها الحدث

Since (last week /year / month) for the last (last week /year / month)

Since last (game /meeting / conference)

For 5 years = since 5 years ago

I have lived in this villa for five years.= I have lived in this villa since five years ago.

It's + مدة + since فاعل + بسيط ماضي

It's a long time since they last met .

فاعل (have – has +P.P) (have – has been +V+ing since ماضى بسيط

I have lived in this district since I was born .

She has been revising English since she got up .

منذ ذلك الحين Since then (have- has +P.p)

I bought a new tablet since then I have used it a lot .

(passive) المنى للمجهول(have / has) been + P.P

Since they renewed their garden many different kinds of trees have been planted

Have been to ذهب لمكان وعاد - have gone to ذهب لمكان ولم يعد have been in+ المكان (متواجد فى)

He has been to Sharm. He is no longer there.

They have gone to school, they will come back in 30 minutes .

He has been in hospital for a week.

☑The present perfect cont. tense☑

زمن المضارع التام المستمر

✍ يتكون المضارع التام المستمر من: has / have + been + v+ ing

✍ يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير عن:

١ ـ حدث بدأوأستمرفى الماضى و مستمرحتي الوقت الحاضروقد يستمر فى المستقبل :

- I've been studying all day.
- I've been learning Greek for the last few months.

٢ ـ تفسير لموقف في الحاضر :

- I've been running – that's why I'm so tired.
- I'm sorry about this mess. I've been painting my room.

✍ وغالبا ما تكون في الجملة كلمات تدل علي الاستمرار مثل

still / yet / now / all day:

since ……. still for ……. now for ……… still for ……… yet

since ……. yet all day

- He has been working there ever since he passed his exams.
- It has been raining for three days now.

✍ أحيانا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع How long :

- How long have you been smoking?

✍يستخدم هذا الزمن مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقتا طويلا إلي حد ما مثل :

teach / learn / rain / cook / sleep / play / run / study / write / read / stay

- It has been raining for the past three hours.

✍ إذا ذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط :

- He has written three letters.

✍ هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة حتى مع وجود كلمات تدل علي الاستمرار في الجملة مثل:

know / own / be / love / hate /believe / think / mean / prefer / understand

- I have known him for ten years now.
- He has been in the army for 5 years now.

الفرق بين المضارع التام البسيط والمضارع التام المستمر

- يستخدم المضارع التام البسيط للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وانتهي و لكن له أثر أما المضارع التام المستمر بدأ في الماضي و مازال مستمراً في الحاضر مع إحتمالية استمراره في المستقبل

وهناك حالات لا نستخدم فيها المضارع التام المستمر ونستخدم بدلا منها المضارع التام البسيط

- هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموماً وهي أفعال الشعور والحواس والملكية والمعرفة .

We are good friends. We have known each other for10years.

- إذا ذكرنا عدد مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر بل نستخدم المضارع التام (لأن الحدث علي فترات متقاطعة

Ahmed has finished typing three reports.

She has drunk five cups of tea.

- الأفعال التى لا تستغرق فترة طويلة (لحظية) لا تأتي في الاستمرارية مثل

Stop / close / break down /open / end / finish

1) She is late for the meeting. Her car has broken down.

2) I have known / had / heard etc. is the present perfect simple.

3) I have stopped writing stories for 3 years now.

4) I have been learning / been waiting / been doing etc.is the present perfect

نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط مع الاسئلة ب how many / how much / how many times

اما المضارع التام المستمر مع how long

1. How long have you been reading that book?

Ever since / since

لاحظ وضع since و ever since في الجمل التالية

I have lived here since I was ten

I got the job and I've been working there ever since

Children have been enjoying Laura Ingalls Wilder's books ever since they were published.

يستخدم المضارع التام ليعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي غير محدد وقت حدوثه

I've always loved writing stories.

Ivan Roitt's work has been very important in helping to stop cancer. حدث له اثر الان

يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر ليعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي واستمر للحاضر وقد يستمر في لمستقبل

People have been buying the paintings of Anna Mary Robertson Moses for years.

5-Future Simple (will + inf.)المستقبل البسيط

• تستخدم مع :(حقيقة مستقبلية(العمر) - تنبؤ بلا دليل - قرار سريع - عرض - طلب - تهديد وعد - تحذير بتهديد)

• يستخدم مع الكلمات التالية :

(expect- predict - sure - certainly - think - believe - probably - perhaps- hope -promise)

(مضارع بسيط اوتام + when / as soon as / after/ before/ till /until + مستقبل)

I will meet him when he comes. I won't see him till he has come.

be going to + مصدر

• للتعبير عن خطط ونوايا وقرارات مدروسة وتنبؤ بدليل وتحذير بلا تهديد.•يستخدم مع(plan decide - intend.

It is dark . I think it is gong to rain. He has decided that he is going to study English .

The present continuous)(am / is / are + v +ing) المضارع المستمر

• يعبر المضارع المستمر عن حدث فى المستقبل تم الترتيب لـه وهو محدد وخاصة مع أفعال السفر والعمل والزيارات والمقابلات والحفلات

They are visiting us next week. He is flying to USA. He has got the ticket.

• يستخدم مع(arrange - prepare - book- buy - all is okay)

• و تستخدم للتعبير عن عدم مقدرة فعلا شئ ما في المستقبل للتخطيط لفعل شئ اخر في المستقبل (can't.....)

Sorry I cant meet you tomorrow . I am visiting my aunt.

The present simple (inf. or v + s) المضارع البسيط

• يعبر المضارع البسيط عن حدث مؤكد فى المستقبل طبقاًلي جدول مواعيد خاص مثلا بوسائل المواصلات و الافلام و المسرحيات و الحصص و جداول الامتحانات والدورات والمباريات والحفلات. The lesson starts at 3 pm tomorrow .

• يستخدم مع(starts – begins- takes off – leaves- arrives – lands….)

The future continuous المستقبل المستمر

• يتكون من (will / shall + be + v+ ing) و يعبر عن حدث سوف يكون مستمرا فى وقت محدد فى المستقبل و يستخدم مع:

Between 5 and 6 o'clock tonight /at 10 o'clock tomorrow/can't……. because….

6-Future Perfect المستقبل التام

• يتكون من will / shall have + PP. ويدل علي أن شيء سيكون قد تم قبل وقت معين في المستقبل ويستخدم مع:

by- before - by the time + وقت محدد فى المستقبل (by 2030 - before July - by the evening)

in - within فترة زمنية (In 2 years' time- in three months - ……)

Relative clauses

♦ يستخدم ضمير الوصل لربط جملتين و يحل محل اسم أو ضمير كان موجود غالبا في الجملة الثانية:

اسم موصول عاقل	who / that	فعل / فاعل	الذي / التي
اسم موصول عاقل	who / whom / that	فعل + فاعل	الذي / التي
اسم موصول غير عاقل (مكان يستخدم كشئ او وصف)	which / that	فعل / فاعل	الذي / التي
مكان	Where = in which = which … in = at which = which.. at	جملة بها ما حدث فى المكان	الذي فيه/ فيه حدث
اسم موصول عاقل / غير عاقل	whose	أسم مملوك عاقل / غير عاقل	الملكية
زمان	when	جملة بها ما حدث فى الزمان و بدون حرف جر	عندما

ملاحظات:

١- تحل that محل who / whom / which و لكن لا تستخدم بعد حروف الجر أو بعد ال (,) الجملة الاعتراضية Comma:.

٢- لاحظ استخدام that فقط بعد صفات التفضيل the best/ the most /the least / the …..est:

٣-عادة تستخدم that بعد: all / much/the thing/ any /some/ the only:

٤-يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل في الحالات الآتية (و حذف verb to be أيضا):

• إذا كان بعده مبني للمجهول ونترك التصريف الثالث فقط• إذا كان بعده مبنى للمعلوم و نضيف للفعل v.+ ing.

٥-لاحظ : يمكن فقط استخدام حرف جر قبل/ whom / which whose:

٦- لاحظ ان which تستخدم مع المكان أو الزمان اذا كان هناك حرف جر

٧-يمكن استخدام which بعد المكان اذا استخدم كشئ او وصفه يمكن استخدام where بعد الغير عاقل اذا استخدم كمكان

This is my house which I bought. (Which is new)

This is my house where I was born. (where I lived)(which I lived in.)

٨-لابد من تحديد علي ما يعود ضمير الواصل و مراعاة الحروف الجر كما يلي

I played a match with my friends which was exciting.

Quantifiers

All

الاسم و الفعل بعدها مفرد او جمع

1) All + يعد لا اسم مفرد + فعل مفرد — - All the money was stolen.
2) All / All of + اسم جمع + فعل جمع — - All (of) my students are late.
3) All of + ضمير مفعول — - All of them are intelligent = They are all intelligent.

Both

الاسم و الفعل بعدها دائماً جمع و تشير الي شخصين او شيئين

1) Both (of)اسم جمع+فعل جمع — - Both books are useful.
2) Both…..and ….+ فعل جمع — - Both Jana and Toka are clever.
3) Both (of)+ ضمير مفعول+فعل جمع — - Both of us are tall.
= ضمير + both + فعل جمع — = We both are tall.
4) استخدام(both) بدون((of) كضميرفاعل — - I saw Jana & Toka. Both were sad.

Half

الاسم و الفعل بعدها مفرد او جمع

1) Half / Half of + اسم مفرد +فعل مفرد — - Half (of) the orange is enough.
2) Half / half of + اسم جمع + فعل جمع — - Half(of)the oranges are enough.
3) Half a - an (بدونof) مع الكميات / الوزن / المسافة — - half an hour /half a kilometer/half a loaf/one and a half years

Each

الاسم و الفعل بعدها مفرد الا في حالة of و تشير الي شخصين او شيئين

1) Each student here is clever.
2) Each of them is clever.
3) I have two sisters. Each has long hair.

Every

الاسم و الفعل بعدها مفرد و تشير الي ثلاث او اكثر

1) Every + اسم مفرد + فعل مفرد
2) (nearly – almost…) every
يأتي قبلها حال لا تستخدم كضمير و لا يأتي بعدها OF

- Every student here is clever.
- Nearly every student was lazy.

Either

الاسم و الفعل بعدها مفرد الا في حالة of يكون الاسم جمع والفعل يظل مفرد كما هو

1) Either + اسم مفرد + فعل مفرد
2) Either of + اسم جمع + فعل مفرد
3) Either + فاعل + or + فاعل + فعل
الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني
4) فعل منفي + either

- Either book has useful information.
- Either of my students gets the full mark.
- Either Jana or her friends are active
- Either her friends or Jana is lazy.
- I didn't like either of my photos.

Neither

الاسم و الفعل بعدها مفرد الا في حالة of يكون الاسم جمع والفعل يظل مفرد

1) Neither + اسم مفرد + فعل مفرد
2) Neither of + اسم جمع + فعل مفرد
3) Neither +فاعل + nor+فاعل +فعل
الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني
4) يمكن استخدمها كضمير

-Neither student is clever.
-Neither of my students is clever.
Neither Jana nor her friends are lazy
-Neither her friends nor Jana is lazy.
-I like neither fish nor chicken.
-I phoned Mona and Mai, but neither was available.

A lot of / lots of

كثير يعد ولا يعد في الاثبات

- He has a lot of / lots of money.
- She has a lot of / lots of dresses.

Many / much

Many يليها اسم جمع يعد في النفي والسؤال
Much يليها اسم لا يعد (نفي وسؤال)

He doesn't have many friends.
Do you have much money ?

يمكن استخدام (many – much) في الجمل المثبتة في الحالات التالية :

١- اذا سبق باي مما يلي (so /very/ as / too + much)
- There is too much oil in the ban.
- He has so much money.

(so – as – too – a good – a great + many)

There are too many passengers on the train.

٢- اذا استخدمت اي واحدة منها كصفة للفاعل

Many people are against the new law.
Much money is spent on reforming education.

٣- اذا استخدمت اي منهما كضمير فاعل

- Some students are absent. Many come to school to learn.(Many = many students)
- Try to spend less money. Much is spent on luxury goods.(Much = much money)

A little / little / a few / few

A little قليل لا يعد كافي
Little قليل لا يعد غير كافي
A few قليل عدد يكفي
Few قليل عدد لا يكفي

- He has a little money, but he can buy a shirt.
- He has little money left , he can't buy anything.
  - I asked all relatives for help , but few agreed . I was really sad.
  - He has got a few pounds , he can buy enough food for his family

ملاحظات هامة

1- So-very – as – too … .+little /few

He has put too little sugar in tea, I can't drink it

He feels lonely as he has too few friends.

٢ – تستخدم a little كظرف

It rained a little yesterday .

٣ – تسخدم مع الصفات والظروف (معنى سلبي)

He is a little angry when he couldn’t find his keys.

He walked a little slowly . We were late for the meeting.

٤ – تستخدم مع صفات وظروف والمقارنة

Your car is a little expensive than mine .

٥- تستخدم little بمعني صغير قبل الاسم

Don’t play with this little boy .

Some & any

١ - تستخدم (some) قبل الاسماء التي تعد او لا تعد في الجمل المثبته

Some friends came to my birthday party last week.

Some water is spilt on the floor.

٢ - تستخدم (any) قبل الاسماء التي تعد او لا تعد في الجمل المنفية و الاسئلة

I don’t have any money to pay the bill.

Do you have any information about the issue?

٣ – تستخدم (any) مع بعض التراكيب مثل :

(scarcely – barely – hardly …any) - (any ………..at all)= almost no

I have hardly any money left = I have almost no money left.

I don't have any money at all. = I almost have no money.

٤ – تستخدم (some) قبل اسم مفرد يعد بمعني (ما)

Someone / somebody / some child

Some / any of + اداة تعريف + صفة اشارة + صفة ملكية + ضمير مفعول

Some of my friends came to my party.

Some the money is lost.

Some of these students are naughty.

I haven’t met any of them.

Any of my relatives didn’t help me.

No

١ – تأتي قبل اسم مفرد او جمع او اسم لا يعد

1) I have no money to buy this car.
2) He has no questions to ask.
3) He has no car to drive to work.

٢ – لاحظ ما يلي

1) I haven’t got any books = I have got no books.
2) I am not a teacher = I am no teacher.

None

١-كلمة (none) هي الضمير من (no) و تعني (not one – not any)

I invited all my friends, but none accepted.

I had some friends, but he had none.

٢-عندما (none) فاعل الجملة نستخدم بعده فعل مفرد او جمع حسب الاسم الذي يشير اليه

I looked for tea in the cupboard. None was there.

I asked them for help , but none were ready.

None of + ضمير مفعول + صفة ملكية + صفة اشارة + اداءة تعريف

None of my cars is here.
None of those men is honest.
None of us was here yesterday .

٣ – لاحظ ما يلي

I didn't see any of you at the club .= I saw none of you …………… .

٤-عندما نشير الي شخصين او شيين نستخدم neither of بدلا من none of

We both sat together, but neither of us said anything.

No one لا أحد

الفعل بعدها مفرد ولكن الضمير العائد عليها جمع

No one has accepted his suggestion; he will not forgive their attitude.

So + (صفة أو ظرف) that+ جملة

- That cake was so nice that I'll have another one!
- They walked so slowly that they missed the train.
- Ola is so intelligent that she passed the exam easily.
- It was so hot a day that I could hardly work. = It was such a hot day that I ……………

يمكن أن نستخدم في المضارع بعد (that) (may / can) - وفي الماضي (might / could)

- The exam is so easy that I can (may) get full marks.
- The thief ran so quickly that we couldn't catch him .
- Have you ever seen a film that was so funny that you couldn't stop laughing?

{ عند البدأ بـ (so) نقدم الفعل علي الفاعل }

- So slowly did we walk that we arrived at school late .

Such + (اسم أو اسم موصوف) that +جملة

- It was such a useful book that I read it twice.
- He is such a friendly person that everyone likes him.
- She has such beauty that we admire her.

{ عند البدأ بـ (such) نقدم الفعل علي الفاعل }

- Such an intelligent boy is he that he can answer our questions easily .

صفة أوظرف + enough + to + المصدر

يأتي بعد (enough)صفات ايجابية

- The meat is tasty enough to eat
- Wael is tall and fast enough to be very good at basketball.
- Wael is clever enough to answer the difficult questions.
- Is it ever cold enough to snow in Egypt?

يمكن استخدام اسم بعد (enough)

- I don't have enough money to buy a car
- She has enough time to catch the train

too + ظرف / صفة + to+المصدر

لاحظ ان too…….to تعطي معني النفي وترتبط بصفات سلبية

- They ran too slowly to win the race.
- Have you ever read a story that was too difficult to believe?
- The sea is too cold to swim in. = The sea is so cold that I can't swim in it
- The coffee was too hot to drink. = The coffee was so hot that I couldn't drink it.

(too. + صفة سلبية = not صفة إيجابية + enough)

The hat was too small to wear. = The hat wasn't big enough to wear

Passive Voice :Obj + (نائب فاعل) .v. to be + P.P.........

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple	مصدر / مصدر + s / es	am / is / are
مضارع بسيط	People speak Arabic in Egypt.	Arabic is spoken in Egypt.
Present continuous	am / is / are + v. + ing	am / is / are + being + pp
مضارع مستمر	He is repairing my car.	My car is being repaired.
Past simple	التصريف الثانى للفعل	was / were + pp
ماضى بسيط	Ali invited me to the party.	I was invited to the party.
Past continuous	was / were + v. + ing	was / were + being + pp
ماضى مستمر	Someone was watching me.	I was being watched.
Present perfect	has / have + pp	has / have + been + pp
مضارع تام	I have paid the bill.	The bill has been paid.
Past perfect	had + pp	had + been + pp
ماضى تام	I knew why they had picked me for the team.	I knew why I had been picked for the team.
Future simple	will / shall + مصدر	will / shall + be + pp
مستقبل بسيط	They will buy a car.	A car will be bought.
Future perfect	will / shall + have + pp	will/ shall + have been + pp
	He will have bought the money.	The money will have been spent.
Simple modals	فعل ناقص + مصدر	فعل ناقص + be + pp
أفعال ناقصة بسيطة will-shall-can-would-should-could-may-might-must-has to-have to-had to-will have to-needn't-ought to-used to-going to	We may find more oil. Who are you going to invite?	More oil may be found. Who is going to be invited?
Perfect modals	فعل ناقص + have + pp	فعل ناقص + have + been + pp
أفعال ناقصة تامة	He should have paid the fine.	It should have been paid.

في اللغة الرسمية من الشائع أن نبدأ الجملة بـأحدى هاتين الصيغتين مع هذه الأفعال:

It + v. to be + pp من الفعل الآول + that + باقى الجملة
فاعل الجملة الثانية + v. to be + pp + to + مصدر الفعل الثانى فى الجملة (فى المضارع و المستقبل)
فاعل الجملة الثانية + v. to be + pp + to + have + pp (من الفعل الثانى) (في حالة الماضى و الأزمنة التامة)

و ذلك بدلا من اللغة الغير رسمية مثل I know / we believe و الأفعال الأكثر استخداما هى

Know / believe / fear / say / think / predict / agree / hope

1- Journalists report that food prices increased by 10 % last year.

It is reported that food prices increased by 10 % last year.

Food prices are reported to have increased by 10 % last year.

2- We believe that he has recovered from his illness.

It is believed that he has recovered from his illness.

He is believed to have recovered from his illness.

3- We know that the accident happened at 3 o'clock in the morning.

It is known that the accident happened at 3 o'clock in the morning.

The accident is known to have happened at 3 o'clock in the morning.

4- Doctors say that smoking is bad for health.

It is said that smoking is bad for health.

Smoking is said to be bad for health.

يمكن أن نستخدم الفعل get بدلا من verb to be

الأفعال make / see/ hear/ watch يليها مفعول ثم مصدر و عند التحويل إلى مجهول نستخدم to قبل المصدر.

Mr Ali made Jana study hard. - Jana was made to study hard.

- الأفعال المتبوعة بـ (to + inf.) نستخدم بعدها (to be + p.p.) فى المجهول.
- الأفعال المتبوعة بـ (v.+ ing) نستخدم بعدها (being + p.p.) فى المجهول

Causative المسبب

مصدر بدون to	inf.	مفعول عاقل	have- let - make
مصدر	to+ inf.	مفعول عاقل	Get - allow - force -cause -……

في المبني للمعلوم

- The teacher had (made - let) us do some extra work today.
- Ali got(allowed) Seif to go with him to the club.

التصريف الثالث للفعل	P.P	مفعول غير عاقل	Have- let - make - get - allow...

في المبني للمجهول

- I have my hair cut.
- -We always get our clothes washed.
- I had my teeth checked yesterday.
- -Ali is getting his car repaired.

Reported Statements

1- Say تبقي كما هي اما say to تتحول tell -

٢- تحذف inverted commas و يمكن استخدام that أو تحذف.

٣- تتغير الأزمنة من مضارع إلي ماضي و من ماضي إلي ماضي تام كما يلي:

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
write / writes	wrote	will	would
wrote	had written	shall	would
is / are writing	was / were writing	may	might
have / has written	had written	can	could
has / have been writing	had been writing	must	Must
was / were writing	had been writing		

- هناك كلمات معينة تتغير في غير المباشر كما يلي:

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
now	then	tonight	that night
this	that	tomorrow	the next day
these	those	yesterday	the day before / the previous day
here	there	today	that day
(two days) ago	(two days)before / earlier	yet	by then
last week	the week before / the previous week	next week	the following week
the day before yesterday	two days before	the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
tomorrow morning	the next morning	this afternoon	that afternoon
next Friday	the following Friday		

- لاحظ تغيير الضمائر: تتحول الضمائر الى مايعود على الفاعل والمفعول به خارج الاقواس

- يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من said:

claimed ادعي/ complained / mentioned ذكر / indicated أوضح / asserted أكد / agreed / reported / explained / shouted

- He said, "The service in this restaurant is not good."
- He complained that the service in that restaurant was not good.

- لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كان فعل say(s) في المضارع:

- She says, "I live in a small flat in Cairo." She says she lives in a small flat in Cairo.

- لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كانت الجملة تعبر عن حقيقة:

- She said, "Metals expand when they are heated".
- She said that metals expand when they are heated.

- لا تتغير الأزمنة إذا كانت الجملة قيلت منذ فترة وجيزة:

- He said just now, "I have already seen the film."

❖ He said just now he has already seen the film.

- في حالة وجود if يتغير الزمن في الحالة الأولى فقط:

❖ He said, "If it rains, I'll stay at home." He said if it rained, he would stay at home.

Reported questions

Said / said to .... asked:

- ويمكن تحويل السؤال إلى غير المباشر بإستخدام إحدى العبارات الآتية :

I would like to know – wonder – could you tell me …? – inquired – I have no idea ……………………….

- في حالة الأسئلة التي يجاب عنها بـ yes/ no نستخدم if / whether كأداة ربط و : (نستخدم whether فقط مع or not).

☹ She said, " Do you speak French?" = She asked if I spoke French.

☹He said, "Have you ever been abroad?" = He wondered if I had ever …… .

- ✍ في حالة الأسئلة التي تبدأ بأداة استفهام، نستخدم نفس أداة الاستفهام كأداة ربط و يأتي بعدها الفاعل ثم الفعل :

☹He said, "Where did you spend your summer holiday?"

= He wanted to know where I had spent my summer holiday.

✍لاحظ حذف الكلمات do/does/did عند تحويل السؤال إلى غير مباشر:

✍تتغير الأزمنة فقط إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل في الماضي:

☹How much do you earn?" = He wonders how much I earn.

☹"How much do you earn?" = He wondered how much I earned.

✍ في حالة العرض offer:

☹He said, "Shall I get you some tea?" = He asked if he could get me some tea.

He offered me some tea. / He offered to get me some tea.

✍في حالة الطلب request:

☹He said, "Could you open the window, please?"

He asked me to open the window.

✍في حالة الاقتراح suggestion: (shall) تتحول إلى (should) :

☹"Shall we go now?" He asked me if / whether we should go now.

Reported imperatives, Suggestions & Advice

❖ Said to .... told / asked / advised / begged التمس / encouraged / warned حذر (فى النفى فقط) / threatened هدد / ordered

- نستخدم to + inf. في الإثبات و نستخدم not to + inf. في النفي بعد الأفعال السابقة :

- "Open your books." - The teacher told / asked / ordered us to open our books.
- "Don't waste time." - My father advised me not to waste time.
- "Study science at university." - Ali encouraged his friend to study science … .
- "If I were you, I'd take your coat." My mother advised me to take my coat.

- بعد suggest / recommend نستخدم verb + -ing أو that ثم فاعل ثم مصدر :

- "Do Exercise 2 again." - Leila suggested doing / that I do Exercise 2 again.
- "You should revise quietly." - Ann recommended revising / that I revise quietly.

(Modal Verbs)

Must يجب + مصدر (تستخدم مع القواعد والقوانين / النصيحة القوية / الزام شخصى / دعوة حارة لفعل شىء)

You must have a passport to travel abroad.

Mustn't لايجب + inf) تستخدم للنهى عن فعل شىء – نصيحة بعدم فعل شىء

You mustn't touch this hot panel or you will get burnt.

Have to = have got to / has to = has got to / had to / will have to / need to

مضطر لـ (فى حاجة لفعل شىء) بسبب مؤثر خارجى (شخص او شىء محدد)

We have to fasten the seat belt there is a traffic committee ahead.

Yesterday, I was so late so I had to take a taxi .

Don't have to+ inf = don't need to +inf = needn't + inf (لست مضطر) ليس هناك داعى لـ

You don't have to buy a pen , I'll lend you one .

Doesn't have to +inf = doesn't need to +inf = needn't +inf

Should + inf = ought to +inf نصيحة فى المضارع (يجب ان)

You should sleep early . It's better for your health .

Should / ought to + have + P.P (لوم فى الماضى – ندم) كان من المفترض ان
He broke the vase. He should have been more careful.
Shouldn't / ought not to + have + P.P (لوم فى الماضى) لم يكن من المفترض ان
He shouldn't have eaten too much chocolate . He feels sick now .
Didn't have to + inf = needn't + inf (لم يكن هناك داعى لـ (لم نفعل الشىء
I didn't have to clean my room , my sister cleaned it .
Needn't + have + P.P فعلت الشىء بلا داعى لذلك
I needn't have bought bread . My brother bought some . Nobody told me about that .
It's necessary to + inf من الضرورى ان
It's forbidden to + inf ممنوع ان
It's not allowed to + inf غير مسموح
It's banned to محظور / prohibited to محرم + (مصدر)

Deduction

Must + inf مضارع (مؤكد ان)
He has a wonderful car and a nice villa. He must be rich.
He is the first to come to school. He must live near our school.
Can't + inf (مضارع) مؤكد الا
He can't be a policeman. He is wearing a white coat and carring a stethoscope. سماعة الطبيب
Must + have + P.P (استنتاج مثبت فى الماضى) مؤكد انه فعل الشيء
He won the gold medal. He must have won the race.
Can't = couldn't +have + P.P (استنتاج منفى فى الماضى) مؤكد انه لم يفعل الشى
He looked so sad. He can't have passed the exam.
May / might + inf (استنتاج فى المضارع) ربما
He may live here. I'm not sure . (not certain – probable محتمل)
He might leave tonight. I'm not very sure. (not very certain / possible ممكن)
May / might + have + P.P (استنتاج غير مؤكد فى الماضى) ربما
He didn't come to the party. He might have forgetten.
Could + have + P.P شيء كان من الممكن فعله فى الماضى ولم نفعله
I could have gone to Alex by car , but I went by train .
Could + inf (ماضى بمعنى استطاع) I could ride a bike when I was four .
Could + inf (مضارع مع الطلب المهذب) could you tell me the time , please ?
Could + inf (مستقبل تنبؤ بشى) People could live on the moon one day .
فاعل (am – is – are – was –were) to + in + must / had to + inf
She (was to = had to) wait for the boss to deliver some important documents .

Conditional if

If (present simple) , (present simple) (zero if)
تستخدم مع الحقائق العلمية والطباع الشخصية مع وجود كلمات مثل (always – usually – often وجمل الالوان (
If you boil water, it turns into steam .
If metals are heated , they expand . (passive)
If I read for long , I always get headache . (habit)
If you had put this water bottle in the freezer , it would have turned into ice . (حاله ثالثه)
If فاعل (present simple) ...... , فاعل (will /can / may + inf) حالة اولى شيء محتمل الحدوث
If you revise your lessons hard , it will be easy to get the full mark .
Will you leave earlier if you have an important meeting ?
تحل حالة اولي I'd love to / prefer to / like to
I'd love to buy this mobile if I have enough money .
يمكن استخدام صيغة الامر فى جمل جواب الشرط اذا لم تبدأ الجملة الثانية بفاعل
If you go to the market , buy me something to eat .
If you meet Ali , don't tell him I'm here .

If فاعل (past simple) ….. , فاعل (would /could / might + inf)

حالة تانية شيء غير محتمل الحدوث (افتراض عكس الحاضر)

If you studied hard , you would get a good mark . (you don't study انت لاتذاكر الان)

Would they be happy if their flat weren't small ?

في الحالة الثانيه يمكن استخدام (was / were) مع he / she / it ويفضل استخدام were

If فاعل (had +P.P) ….. , فاعل (would /could / might + have + P.P)

حالة تالته شيء مستحيل الحدوث (افتراض عكس الماضى)

If you had studied hard , you would have got a good mark . (you didn't study انت لم تذاكر)

Put – cut –hit –let – cost – read الافعال المتشابهة التصريف (verb + s) مضارع (وبدون s) ماضى

If she reads this article, she will get some important news .

If she read this article , she would get some important news .

If I had written exercise , I would sleep late . (حالة تانية written هنا صفة)

If the money we had , had been enough , we would have extended our weekend .

Would have to + inf (حالة تانية بمعنى مضطر لـ)

If my company found a new branch in upper Egypt , I would have to stay there for a year .

If I had found your lost pen , I would have given it to you.

Should + فاعل + inf (تستخدم بدلا من if فى الحالة الاولى والثانية)

Should he sleeps early , he will be fit in the mrning .

Should he listen to my advice , he would earn a lot .

Were + فاعل + noun (حالة تانية)

Were he a doctor, he would help you . = if he were a doctor , he would help you .

Were + فاعل + to + inf (حالة تانية)

Were he to come early , he would meet the boss . = if he came early

Had + فاعل + noun (حالة تانية بمعنى يملك)

Had I a car , I would give you a lift .

Had + فاعل + P.P حالة تالتة = if + فاعل (had + P.P)

Had he arrived on time , he would have met the manager .

If لو – اذا / unless / as long as / provided that / provided / providing طالما – بشرط ان

supposing that / suppose that / imagine that / In case فى حالة / on condition that

(بدائل if بعدهم جملة كاملة)

In case it rains , I won't go out .

In case of حالة في But for لولا / Without بدون (noun / v + ing)

In case of raining , I won't go out .

If it weren't for + noun , would + مصدر (لولا حالة تانية)

If it weren't for Corona Vaccine, millions of people would die.

If it hadn't been for+ N ,would have+P. P (لولا حالة تالتة)

If it hadn't been for his apology, he would have been punished .

(Wish / if only)

فاعل + wish to +inf

I wish to have a good stay here for long .

فاعل + wish + مفعول

I wish you speedy recovery .

فاعل + hope فاعل ………… (will +inf / present simple)

I hope I (get / will get) a good job when I grow up .

فاعل (Wish / If only + فاعل (للتمني في المضارع نختار ماضي بسيط)

I wish I had a digital camera. (I don't have a digital camera)

I wish I knew where I had put my keys . (I don't know)

Wish / If only + فاعل +(had +P.P) للتمني في الماضي افتراض عكس الماضي نختار

I wish I had revised well for yesterday's test . (I didn't revise)

I wish (he / she / it) were تمني في المضارع
I wish the weather were nice to go for a picnic .
يمكن استخدام (could + inf) للتعبير عن تمنى القدرة على القيام بشىء فى المضارع
I wish I could drive a car . (I can't drive a car)
تستخدم (could + inf) بعد wish مع الضمائر (I – we) لتمنى حدوث شىء فى المستقبل
I wish I could attend your party tomorrow .
تستخدم would +inf بعد wish مع (he / she / it / you / they) للتعبير عن شيء يثير الضيق ونتمنى ان يتغير
I wish they would stop making noise all the time.
اذا اختلف الفاعلان تستخدم would
They wish he would stop complaining all the time.
اذا كان الفاعل هو نفس الشخص لاتستخدم would
Ahmed wishes he could reach the top of the hill safely.

Phrasal verbs

1) Separable phrasal verbs (the meaning is the same) افعال ظرفية تنفصل دون تغيير في المعنى
Turn off " can you turn off the camera ? /can you turn the camera off?
Turn on /switch on / switch off/ turn up / turn down
2) Separable phrasal verbs (the meaning is different) افعال ظرفية تنفصل مع اختلاف المعنى
Pick up : I can still pick up my little sister. يرفع – يلتقط
We will pick our aunt up from the airport tomorrow . يصطحب شخص من مكان
3) Drop off : I can drop you off at the station. ينزل او يوصل شخص
(with object = drive you somewhere and leave you there)
I was sitting in the armchair and I dropped off ينام. لا حظ عدم وجود مفعول
(no object = fell asleep, different meaning)
4) Inseparable phrasal verbs
هناك افعال ظرفيه لا يمكن فصل الفعل عن حرف الجر

Look into يفحص	Let's look into other ways of having a virtual meeting.
Catch up with ينهي عمل	I need to catch up with my homework this evening.
Run into يقابل صدفه	I always run into Ali at the mall.
Fall off يسقط من علي	He fell off the bridge
Break into / يقتحم	They broke into the room by force. She broke into tears when she knew that her mother died.
Get on with ينسجم /يتفق مع	He gets on with his mother-in-law well.
Put up with يتحمل	I can no longer put up with this.
Look down upon يحتقر	"Don't look down upon the poor.
Look for يبحث عن	He looks for his pen .
Look after يعتني ب	He looks after his old mother.
Turn into يتحول الي	The caterpillar turns into a beautiful butterfly
Get over يتغلب علي / يشفي من	It took months to get over the operation.
Come up with يأتي بجديد	who came up with this idea?
Get rid of يتخلص من	let's get rid of these old magazines .
Run out of ينضب / يستهلك	We'll run out of oil soon.
Get along with ينسجم مع	Do you get along with your new classmates?

الافعال الظرفيه اللازمه(بدون مفعول) لا تقبل الانفصال
Run out : Oil will run out soon .
Grow up : He grew up in a small village on the banks of the Nile .
Go off : The alarm went off at 6 o'clock.

Verbs to + inf / verbs +ing

(To + inf) افعال تتبع بـ

Agree – disagree – refuse – arrange – decide – expect – wish – fail – hope – threaten – want - refuse – prepare – help – learn – offer – plan – promise – offer – intend – try – pretend – manage –deserve – choose – seem

(V+ ing) افعال تتبع ب

Admit – avoid – dislike – enjoy – practice – imagine – understand – suggest – spend – risk – include – miss – complete – endure – appreciate – consider – celebrate – resist – deny – delay – fancy – involve – necessitate

Like – love – prefer – start – begin – continue – hate + to + المصدر (شيء محدد)

I like to drink tea . (now)

Like – love – prefer – start – begin – continue – hate + ing + (بشكل عام)

I like drinking tea . It's my favourite hot drink .

('d) like / love / prefer + to + inf

فاعل Stop + (to + inf) يتوقف لكى يفعل شىء

On my way home I stopped to buy a sandwhich .

فاعل Stop + (ing) يتوقف عن فعل الشيء – لم يعد يفعلة

I stopped eating at fast food restaurant . Their food is really unhealthy .

فاعل regret (to + tell – inform) you that يشعر بالاسف لشىء سوف يذكره

فاعل regret (ing / not ing) نادم على شىء حدث

Remember / don't forget (to + inf) الشىء لم يحدث Remember / forget (V+ ing) الشىء حدث

Try + V+ing (يقوم بعمل شيء ليرى نتيجته / يُجرب عمل شيء)

Try taking an aspirin.

Try to + inf يحاول عمل شيء (وغالبا لا ينجح)

The prisoner tried to escape, but he was caught

تركيبات تتبع ب (ing)

Can't help / can't stand / be busy / be worth / feel like / be used /accustomed to / It's no good /it's no use / don't mind / object to / lead to / have difficulty (in) -look forward to / contribute to / It's a waste of ../ be committed to ملتزم بـ

Making Suggestions

Giving advice about the future: تقديم نصيحه بشأن المستقبل

How / what about + v-ing ….?

- How /what about going to bed earlier?

Have you considered / thought about + v-ing ?

- Have you considered making a study plan?
- Have you thought about asking to take the exam again?

Why don't you / we + infinitive …………………..?

- Why don't you try a new sport ?

You should / could + مصدر... تستخدم غالبا عندما نكون غير متأكدين ان السامع سوف يستجيب للاقتراح

- We could try that new Japanese restaurant.
- You should plan your revision.

Let's + infinitive ………………………………..

Let's go to the zoo tomorrow

Shall we +infinitive ………………………………………….

Shall we get a pizza?

Should have / ought to have +p.p (كان يجب ان يفعل لكنه لم يفعل (ندم علي عدم فعل الشيء في الماضي

- You should have studied hard . You would have passed the test.

Shouldn't have / oughtn't to have +p.p كان يجب الا يفعل لكنه فعل (ندم علي فعل شيء في الماضي)

- You shouldn't /oughtn't to have wasted your time playing on your phone . Now your grades are rather low.

Could have + p.p كان بمقدوره ان يفعل ولم يفعل (نصح علي عدم فعل الشيء في الماضي)

- You could/should have taken more breaks.

Adjectives & adverbs

1) Adjectives الصفات

الصفه كلمه تصف الاسم وتأتي قبله وتأتي بعد الافعال التاليه

To be /seem / look /sound / appear /go/ get /feel / stay / come /become/ smell / touch / fall / grow / turn

الصفات لايحدث لها تغيير عند جمع الموصوف او افراده

He is clever. They are clever

كيف تتكون الصفه ؟ باضافه خاتمه الي الاسم (less- ful – ly)

Hopeful /helpful / hopeful /hopeless /friendly / fatherly

اسم الفاعل اي باضافة ing للفعل (interesting – boring – amazing)

اسم مفعول اي اضافة d/ed للفعل المنتظم اما الشاذ له تصريف خاص (past participle)

Bored / drunken / interested / amazed

قد يستخدم الاسم كصفه اذا سبق اسما اخر وفي هذه الحاله لايجمع الاسم الذي لعب دور الصفه

World cup / horse-race ……………etc

الصفه ممكن تكون رقم وبعده اسم . الرقم يعمل عمل الصفه

A ten year old boy -a thirty - minute – break …………………etc

اذا سبقنا الصفه باداءة التعريف the صارت اسم جمع

The poor الفقراء the rich الاغنياء the needy المحتاجين the disabled المعاقين

لا تسبق الصفه ب a/an اذا كانت بمفردها اما اذا تلاها اسم مفرد تسبق باداءة نكرة اذا كان الاسم مفرد يعد

The car is new. This is a new car.

2) Adverbs الظروف

تستخدم الظروف لوصف الافعال او الصفات او ظروف اخري وغالبا تتكون باضافة (ly /y/ ily) الي الصفة

sad …..sadly quiet……………..quietly happy …happily funny ……… funnily

الصفه المنتهيه ب ly تتحول الي ظرف عن طريق (in a …….way / manner)

Fatherly ابوي .. in a fatherly way /manner

Friendly ودود ….in a friendly way / manner

هناك بعض الكلمات تعامل كظرف وكصفة :

Fast	سريع / بسرعه	Weekly	اسبوعي / اسبوعيا
Hard	جاد / بجد	Daily	يومي / يوميا
High	مرتفع / علي مستوى مرتفع	Early	مبكر / مبكرا
Low	منخفض / علي مستوي منخفض	Yearly	سنوي / سنويا
Near	قريب – بالقرب	Most	كثير من / كثيرا
Nearby	مجاور / قريب	Late	متأخر / متأخرا

He is a hard worker. = He works hard.
She is a fast driver = she drives fast.
He is always late for school. = he always goes to school late.

هناك ظروف غير منتظمة مثل

Everyday	يومي	Every day	كل يوم
Good	جيد	Well	بشكل جيد
Indoor (outdoor)	داخلي – خارجي	Indoors (outdoors)	بالداخل – بالخارج
Many / much	كثير	A lot	كثيرا

He is a good teacher. = he teaches well.
He likes playing outdoor games . = he likes playing outdoors.

Types of adverbs

انواع الظروف

1 – Adverbs of manner ظروف الكيفيه

تصف كيف حدث الفعل ويسأل عنها ب how وتأتي بعد الفعل واحيانا قبله وغالبا تنتهي ب ly ماعدا well

They opened the new project quickly.

2 – Adverbs of place ظروف المكان

where تحدد مكان او اتجاه او بعد حدوث الفعل ويسال عنها ب

I will meet him at the club. He travelled abroad last year.

3 – Adverbs of time ظروف الزمان

تشير الي وقت وقوع الحدث ويسأل عنها ب how long - when وتأتي اول الجمله او اخرها .

I met my ex-husband last week. Last week I met my ex-husband.

4 – Adverbs of frequency ظروف التكرار

تشير الي مدي تكرار الحدث وتاتي اول او اخر الجمله او قبل او بعد الفعل ويسأل عنها ب how often

تستخدم بعض ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الاصلي او بعد to be

I always get up early.
She is never lazy.
I go to the club twice a week.

5 – Adverbs of degree ظروف الدرجة

توضع قبل الصفه او الظرف لتحديد درجة الصفه او الظرف وتاتي قبل (الفعل / الصفه/ الحال)

He is extremely furious.
He speaks extremely rudely.
He is very young.
He hardly recognized us .

لاحظ استخدام الظروف التاليه قبل الصفات العاديه

Very / rather / fairly / quite / extremely / little

He is a very good teacher.

Fairly & quite تعطي معني ايجابي بينما rather تعطي معني سلبي

It is quite cold (I can bear it). It is rather cold (I can't bear it)

لاحظ استخدام الظروف التاليه قبل الصفات القويه :

Absolutely / completely / entirely – totally

The man was completely exhausted. He is an absolutely amazing teacher.

لاحظ استخدام الظروف التاليه قبل كل من الصفات القويه والضعيفه

Really / pretty

This building is really big / enormous .

Enough تأتي بعد صفه او حال ايجابي اما tooتعطي معنى سلبي

He is clever enough to solve the problem.
He is too weak to lift the box.

لاحظ الفرق بين االاحوال التالية

✋ Hard بجد ✋hardly بالكاد – بصعوبة

She works hard to earn her living.
I can / could hardly hear any sound outside.

Hardly بالكاد او بصعوبة و توحي بالنفي وترتبط غالبا ب can / could / any / ever

✋Late متأخر✋lately مؤخرا

He is late for the meeting = he goes to the meeting late.
He has been to Athens lately.

Compound adjectives

الصفة المركبه هي صفة من كلمتين او اكثر

Canada is English - speaking country.
We must have a thirty-minute break.
She has got a part- time job in a restaurant.

أنواع الصفات المركبة

1) Number + noun

A three- week holiday / a thirty-minute break / a thousand – kilometer distance

2) Adjective + noun / v-ing

A full-time job / a part-time job/ good-looking / far-reaching/tired-looking

3) Adverb+ p.p

well-rounded/ Deep-seated / clear-cut / blue-eyed/kind-hearted /long-sighted/short-sighted/ strong-willed/ widely-spoken/ well-known.

4) Adverb +v-ing

Ever–lasting/ never-ending /

5) Noun+v-ing

English- speaking/ time-wasting / time-saving

6) Noun+ adjective

Fat-free / self-dependent /smoke-free

7) Noun + noun

Teat-pot/eye-drop/ hair-cream

تستخدم (-) hyphen لفصل اجزاء الصفة المركبه اذا سبقت الموصوف

He is a well –famed man .
She is a very well-rounded person.
Spanish is a widely-spoken language.

لا تأتي (–) بعد very or so

He is a very intelligent man.

لا تستخدم (-) اذا كانت الصفة المركبه بعد الاسم

Doha is very well rounded.
The language is widely spoken in all the villages.

تستخدم ال (–) بين اجزاء بعض الصفات المركبه لازله الارتباك في المعني

Up-to-date حديث up to date يحدث – يجدد

لايجمع الاسم بعد الرقم اذا كان جزءا من الصفة

A four-week holiday / a two-month journey

Test One

Choose the correct option from a, b, c or d:

1. Having a large income is one of the advantages of rank. The synonym of the word "rank" here is........... .
a) investment b) decline c) award d) high position
2. People doing yoga benefit from an increased feeling of………… .
a) well-bred b) well-being c) exhausting d) scolding
3. It's too early to……… the long-term consequences of the new educational system.
a) assess b) access c) vary d) produce
4. Local residents are asking for speed humps to be………… in their street.
a) shared b) joined c) pirated d) installed
5. It is estimated that China has an 82 % software………… rate.
a) settings b) piracy c) cheating d) prejudice
6. Many of Charlie Chaplin's movies had been………… successful.
a) regularly b) rarely c) spectacularly d) surgically
7. Tonight's performance has been cancelled due to circumstances………… our control.
a) beyond b) under c) beneath d) behind
8. She was………… of murdering her drunken and violent husband.
a) employed b) convicted c) rewarded d) awarded
9. He is………… when he has had a few drinks.
a) nicest b) the nicest c) more nice d) the nicer
10. Ali's spots بقع from the measles………… by next week.
a) will be disappearing b) will be disappeared
c) will have disappeared d) is going to disappear
11. ....you...........tried to write your name and address with your left hand?
a) Had / ever b) Did / never c) Do / ever d) Have / ever
12. ………… treat yourself to a meal at the McDonalds'?

a) Why don't b) Why not c) How about d) Why we don't

13. I've made some copies. Would you like me to………..?

a) hand out them b) hand it out c) hand them out d) hand out it

14. The teacher accepted the student's apology and let him…………

a) up b) down c) off يفلت من عقاب d) at

15. We are going to have...........down.

a) knocked that wall b) that wall knocking c) knocking that wall d) that wall knocked

16. What a pity! He's bleeding terribly. He............ an accident.

a) can't have had b) must have had c) may have had d) should not have had

17. Choose the best option to introduce the following topic:

The Internet has provided great benefits, but at the same time, it has also created new problems and inequalities. It is possible to control some of these problems.

a) Most people would like to access the Internet
b) The Internet has given both advantages and disadvantages to our society
c) On the other hand the Internet has created some problems
d) The Internet has changed our lives more than any other technology

18. Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?

a) We use encyclopedias because it contains good information.
b) We use encyclopedias because they contain good informations.
c) We use an encyclopedia because it contain good information.
d) We use encyclopedias because they contain good information.

19. Decent Life initiative: A project for the 21st century. This kind of sentence can be seen in a/an…………

a) letter b) advertisement c) newspaper headline d) book review

20.Which sentence is punctuated correctly ?

a)"Good." replied Adam: "Wednesday works for me, too".
a)"Good," replied Adam. "wednesday works for me.too".
a)"Good," replied Adam, "Wednesday works for me, too."
a)"Good", replied adam; "Wednesday works for me, too."

Read the following passages, then choose the correct option from , b, c or d:

There is a famous expression in English: "Stop the world, I want to get off!" This expression refers to a feeling of panic, or stress, that makes a person want to stop whatever they are doing, try to relax, and become calm again. 'Stress' means pressure or tension. It is one of the most common causes of health problems in modern life. Too much stress results in physical, emotional, and mental health problems.

There are numerous physical effects of stress. Stress can affect the heart. It can increase the pulse rate, make the heart miss beats, and can cause high blood pressure. Stress can affect the respiratory system. It can lead to asthma. It can cause a person to breathe too fast, resulting in a loss of important carbon dioxide. Stress can affect the stomach. It can cause stomachaches and problems digesting food. These are only a few examples of the wide range of illnesses and symptoms resulting from stress.

Emotions are also easily affected by stress. People suffering from stress often feel anxious. They may have panic attacks. They may feel tired all the time. When people are under stress, they often overreact to little problems. For example, a normally gentle parent under a lot of stress at work may yell at a child for dropping a glass of juice. Stress can make people angry, moody, or nervous.

Long-term stress can lead to a variety of serious mental illnesses. Depression, an extreme feeling of sadness and hopelessness, can be the result of continued and increasing stress. Alcoholism and other addictions often develop as a result of overuse of alcohol or drugs to try to relieve stress. Eating disorders are sometimes caused by stress and are often made worse by stress. If stress is allowed to continue, then one's mental health is put at risk.

It is obvious that stress is a serious problem. It attacks the body. It affects the emotions. Untreated, it may eventually result in mental illness. Stress has a great influence on the health and well-being of our bodies, our feelings, and our minds. So, reduce stress: stop the world and rest for a while.

21- Which of the following is not a common problem caused by stress?
a- physical problems b- mental problems
c -anecdotal problems d-emotional problems

22 - Which part of the body does not have physical problems caused by stress?
a- the arms b- the stomach c- the lungs d - the heart

23 - Which of the following can result from long-term stress?
a-Depression b- alcoholism c- bliss d- a & b

24 - Alcoholism is caused by stress as……………….
a-alcohol is used to relieve stress b- alcohol is popular
c- alcohol is a chemical d - alcohol is similar to medicine

25 - Which of the following is not caused by long-term stress?
a –swelling b-addiction c- anorexia d- alcoholism

26- Stress can affect the respiratory system by ………………………….
a- causing breathing problems b- causing stomach problems
c - causing asthma d- a loss of carbon dioxide

27- The pronoun 'it' refers to………………..
a- the respiratory system b-blood pressure
c- stress d- the heart

28 - Symptoms of emotional stress include ……………………………..
a- feeling joyous b-feeling hungry c-feeling thirsty d-feeling tired

Read the following passages, then choose the correct option from , b, c or d:

Psychologists tell us that there are four basic stages that human beings pass through when they enter and live in a new culture. This process, which helps us to deal with culture shock, is the way our brain and our personality reacts to the strange new things we face when we move from one culture to another.

Culture begins with the "honeymoon stage". It is when we first arrive in which everything about the new culture is strange and exciting. We may be suffering from "jet lag" but we are thrilled to be in the new environment, seeing new sights, hearing new sounds and language, eating new kinds of food. This honeymoon stage can last for quite a long time because we feel we are involved in some kind of great adventure.

Unfortunately, the second stage of culture shock can be more difficult. After we have settled down into our new life, we can become very tired and begin to miss our homeland and our family. All the little problems that everybody in life has seem to be much bigger and more disturbing when you face them in a foreign culture. This "rejection stage" can be quite dangerous because the visitor may develop unhealthy habits (smoking and drinking too much). This stage is considered a crisis in the process of cultural adjustment and many people choose to go back to their homeland or spend all their time with people from their own culture speaking their native language.

The third stage of culture shock is called the "adjustment stage". This is when you begin to realize that things are not so bad in the host culture. Your sense of humour usually becomes stronger and you realize that you are becoming stronger by learning to take care of yourself in the new place. Things are still difficult, but you are now a survivor!

The fourth stage can be called "at ease at last". Now you feel quite comfortable in your new surroundings. You can cope with most problems that occur. You may still have problems with the language, but you know you are strong enough to deal with them. If you meet someone from your country who has just arrived, you can help them to deal with their culture shock.

There is a fifth stage of culture shock is called "reverse culture shock" which many people don't know. Surprisingly, this occurs when you go back to your native culture and find that you have changed and that things there have changed while you have been away. Now you feel a little uncomfortable back home. Life is a struggle!

29- When does culture shock happen?
a- when you reach your teens b-when you move to a big city
c- when you meet foreign people for the first time d- when you go to live in a foreign culture

30- How do you feel during the first stage of culture shock?
a-lonely and depressed b-bored and homesick
c- happy and excited d- angry and frustrated

31- How do you feel during the second stage?
a-homesick and afraid b- interested and amused
c-stressed, but positive d- you have no particular feelings

32- How could the third stage be described?
a- adjustment b- rejection c-enthusiasm d- anger

33- How do you feel during the fourth stage of culture shock?
a-tense, but positive b-relaxed c-negative and stressed d-afraid

34- Why might reverse culture shock be a problem?
a-It hardly ever happens. b- It is extremely stressful.
c-Most people do not expect it. d-It only happens to young people.

35- The best title for the passage is ………………………
a-The Culture Shock b-Social adjustment
b- How to adapt to a foreign culture d- the problems of living in a foreign country

36- The word 'this' in the last paragraph refers to ………………..
a-the first stage b- the second stage c- the third stage d- the fifth stage

Read the sentences then choose the correct translation from a, b, c or d:

٣٧ - يجب أن نحترم الرأي الاخر وان كان مخالفا او حتي متصادما مع قناعتنا فلكل انسان الحرية ان يعتنق ما يشاء .
a) We must respect others' opinion even if it is in disagreement or even in contradiction with our convictions. Every human being has the freedom to embrace what he wants.
b) We must respect other's opinions even if it is in disagreement or even in contradiction with our convictions. Every individual has the free to embrace what he wants.
c) We have to respect others' opinion even if it isn't in disagreement or even in contradiction with our convictions. Every human has the free to embrace what he want.
d) We must respect others' opinion even if it agree or even in contradiction with our beliefs. All human beings have the right to cling to what they need.

٣٨- التعلم مدي الحياة عامل مهم في الاندماج الاجتماعي والتنمية الشخصية لمواجهة العولمة والتغير التكنولوجي .
a) Lifelong learning is important factor in social integration and personal development in the face of globalization and technological change.
b) Lifelong learning is an important factor in social integration and personal development to face globalization and technological change.
c) Lifelong teaching is a significant factor in social integration and personal development in front of globalization and technological change.
d) Lifelong learning is an important factor in socially integration and personal development to confront globalization and technological change.

39 - War is the most dangerous enemy that ruins man's civilization and heritage .Moreover; it causes famines and leads millions of people to being either refugees or victims.
أ- الحرب اخطر عدو يدمر الحضارة والتراث البشري . علاوة علي ذلك تسبب المجاعات وتؤدي بملايين من الناس الا يصبحوا اما لاجئين او ضحايا.
ب- الحرب اخطر عدو يدمر الحضارة والتراث الانساني . علاوة علي ذلك تسبب المجاعات وتؤدي بملايين من الناس ان يصبحوا اما لاجئين او ضحايا.

ت- الحرب اخطر عدو يدمر الحضارة والتراث البشري . علاوة علي ذلك تسبب المجاعات وتؤدي ملايين من الناس ان يصبحوا اما لاجئين او ضحايا.

ث- الحرب اخطر عدو يدمر الحضارة اوالتراث البشري . علاوة علي ذلك تسبب المجاعات وتؤدي بملايين من الناس ان يصبحوا اما لاجئين او ضحايا.

40 –The world has witnessed one of the most serious economic crises recently. The prices of food products have risen madly and inflation has reached its highest levels in most countries.

أ- لقد شهد العالم مؤخرا اخطر ازمة اقتصادية . قد ارتفعت اسعار المنتجات الغذائية بجنون ووصل التضخم الاقتصادي الي اعلي مستوياته في معظم الدول.

ب- لقد شهد العالم مؤخرا احدي اخطر الازمات الاقتصادية . قد ارتفعت اسعار المنتجات الغذائية بجنون ووصل التضخم الاقتصادي الي مستويات عالية في معظم الدول.

ت- لقد شهد العالم مؤخرا احدي اخطر الازمات الاقتصادية . قد ارتفعت اسعار المنتجات الغذائية بجنون ووصل التضخم الاقتصادي الي اعلي مستوياته في معظم الدول.

ث- لقد شهد العالم مؤخرا احدي اخطر الازمات الاقتصادية . قد ارتفعت اسعار المنتجات الغذائية بجنون ووصل التضخم الاقتصادي الي اعلي مستوياته في بعض الدول.

Test (2)

Choose the correct option from a, b, c or d:

1. He was proud of his achievements. The synonym of the word "proud" is..........
a) satisfied b) ashamed c) embarrassed d) shameful

2. Love is something………..; the aspect may change, but not the essence.
a) eternal b) temporary c) ceasing d) limited

3. We are always eager to………..the latest technology.
a) reject b) disbelieve c) embrace d) embark

4. The exhibit is a ………… for anyone interested in Egyptian art.
a) must-read b) must-have c) must-seen d) must-see

5. Books are treasure banks storing………..passed down from generation to generation.
a) employment b) wisdom c) random d) procedure

6. If you do………..work, you work for only some of the day or the week.
a) part-time b) full-time c) permanent d) day and night

7. Recent medical advances provide many opportunities to help people with Down's……
a) order b) Syndrome c) combination d) bedroom

8. That's the good thing about helping other people. It takes your.......your own problems.
a) brain of b) mind off c) head off d) brain off

9. We ate a………… meal at the dinner yesterday.
a) second rate b) secondrate c) second-rate d) seconds rate

10. I………… to learn this for hours and I still don't know it!
a) have tried b) have been trying c) tried d) had tried

11. He was going to drink some lemonade but there was………… left. He was upset.
a) a few b) much c) no one d) none

12. Jane told me the news and then………… that she felt very happy about it.
a) recommended b) added c) answered d) claimed

13. The teacher spoke for………..long time that no one was listening in the end.
a) too b) so c) such d) such a

14. The research………… done by tomorrow.
a) must b) must been c) has to be d) must have

15. The holiday………..he was looking forward was cancelled.
a) which b) to that c) for which d) to which

16. "Can I have a piece of cake, please?" she said. She………… have a piece of cake.
a) asked if could she b) said she could c) wondered if she will d) asked if she could

17. Which one of the following sentences uses an appositive correctly?
a) Samy came with us on our ski trip. Samy is my best friend.
b) Samy, who my best friend, came with us on our ski trip.

c) Samy, my best friend, came with us on our ski trip.
d) Samy, he is my best friend, came with us on our ski trip.

18. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?
a) They would probably title the article "man: dog's worst friend."
b) They would probably title the article: "Man, dog's worst friend".
c) They would probably title the article, "Man: dog's worst friend."
d) They would probably title the article "Man: Dog's Worst Friend."

19. Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?
a) The dress isn't suited by those shoes.
b) My all family lives abroad.
c) We travelled throughout whole country.
d) She opens all the cupboard doors and doesn't close them after her.

20. Leave your contact information. This kind of sentence can be seen in a/an……….
a) application form b) clinical case c) prose d) resume

Read the following passages, then choose the correct option from , b, c or d:

All social animals need some method of exchanging information. Human beings do that in many ways. One of these ways is gestures, bodily movements. They express approval by nodding, by clapping the hands, by whistling, by smiling, or laughing. They express disapproval by shaking the head. They show direction by pointing, and they show size by holding their hands at a certain distance from one another.

Even lower creatures such as insects use methods of exchanging information, Bees, like human beings live in organized groups. They tell each other that there is food by carrying samples back to the hive. They show the distance and direction of the food by dancing. These dances are important to the bees as they help them to know the sources of food.

Of course, the main difference between man's method of exchanging information and that of other creatures is the spoken language. Only man can speak. Thus, man alone can express ideas and share knowledge with other human beings.

Social groups of human beings and other lower creatures depend upon methods of exchanging information. However, only human society which has a spoken language can make great social and technical progress.

21- The …………… is used by humans to express approval & disapproval .
a)eye b) ear c) nose d) head

22- Bees dance to ……………………..
a) show the quantities of food b) tell where the food is and how far it is
c) express happiness d) ask for help

23- The underlined word "samples' means ……………………..
a) space man b)space men c) specimen d) sections

24- ………. enables man to make progress.
a) The spoken language b) Organized groups
c) Information d) Knowledge

25- Man uses his hands to express approval by ……….
a) dancing b) nodding c) clapping d) whistling

26- The underlined pronoun "They" refer to ………
a) human beings b) animals c) gestures d) creatures

27- The best title to this text is ………..
a) Social b) Social groups
c) Lower creatures d) Methods of exchanging information

28- The social animals, As mentioned in the text, include ………………………
a) only human beings b) bees and man c) all animals d) tiny creatures

Read the following passages, then choose the correct option from , b, c or d:

Statistics show that the rapid growth in population creates problems for developing countries. So, why don't people have fewer children? It has also been found that only when people's education and living standards begin to rise birth rates do begin to fall. Now poor countries can't afford social services and old age pensions, and people's incomes are so low that they have nothing to spare for savings. So people need their children to provide them with security in their old age. Having a large family can be a form of insurance. Even when they are still young children can help on a small farm.

Improvements in public health services and medical care have assured that many more babies survive infancy and grow up. It has also helped the parents to live longer. No wonder populations are being added to both ends. These people have to be convinced that with smaller families, there will be more food, better schools, more employment and thus a better standard of living. This means changes in attitudes.

29- Birth rates go down when ……………………….

a)People are educated b) people's standard of living is high
c) People leads a comfortable life d) a & b

30- In the past, people liked to have many children for……………………

a) fighting others b) helping them when they are old.
c) teaching them d) building more houses

31- The underlined word "statistics' means ………………………..

a)the science which deals with numbers and facts b) early childhood
c) a branch of biology d) the history of man on the earth

32- ………. had decreased the number of deaths among babies.

a) Medical care b) Birth control c) the standard of living d) Education

33- We have to convince people to ………….

a) work on farm b) have smaller families c) go to school d) build more houses

34- The underlined pronoun (they) refers to ……….

a) poor countries b) social services c) people with low incomes d) people

35- The best title to this text is ……………

a) Statistics b) Developing countries c) Smaller families d) Family planning

36- The word 'both ends' refers to ………………………………..

a) more babies survive infancy and grow up b) parents
c) babies and parents d) public health services and medical care

Choose the correct English translation

٣٧ - كلما تقدمت تكنولوجيا الفضاء ، تضاعفت تطلعات الانسان الي المزيد .فهل ستظل الرحلات بين النجوم حلمًا بعيد المنال ، أم واقعًا سهل المنال؟

a) As space technology advances, Man's aspirations for more multiply. Will interstellar journeys remain a distant dream, or easy-to-find reality?

b) As space technology progressed, Man aspirations for more double. Will interstellar journeys remains a far dream, or a reality soon?

c) As space technology advances, human aspirations for more multiply. Will interstellar journey remain a distant dream, or a reality soon?

d) As space technology advances, human's aspirations for more multiplied. Will interstellar journeys remain distant dream, or easy-to-find reality?

٣٨ – وجه العلماء إهتمامهم الي الشمس والقمر والرياح كمصدر للطاقة ؛ لأن البترول سينضب في المستقبل القريب.

a) Scientists directed their intention to the sun, moon and wind as a source of energy; because oil will run out soon.

b) Scientists turned their attention to the sun, moon and wind as a source of strength; because petrol will be gone in the near future.

c) Scientists directed their attention to the sun, moon and wind as a source of energy; because oil will run out in the near future.

d) Scientists directed their interests to the sun, moon and wind as a source of power; because oil will run out in the far future.

Choose the correct Arabic translation

39. History witnesses that Egypt is the land of civilization and our ancestors were the first teachers for humanity. The ancient Egyptian civilization is full of wonders.

أ- يشهد التاريخ ان مصر ارض الحضارة وان احفادنا كانوا المعلمين الاوائل للبشرية . فالحضارة المصرية القديمة كانت مليئة بالعجائب.

ب- يشهد التاريخ ان مصر ارض الحضارة وان اسلافنا كانوا المعلمين الاوائل للبشرية . فالحضارة المصرية القديمة كانت مليئة بالخيرات .

ت- يشهد التاريخ ان مصر ارض الحضارة وان اسلافنا كانوا المعلمين الاوائل للبشرية . فالحضارة المصرية القديمة كانت مليئة بالمنجزات .

ث- يشهد التاريخ ان مصر ارض الحضارة وان اسلافنا كانوا المعلمين الاوائل للبشرية . فالحضارة المصرية القديمة كانت مليئة بالعجائب.

40. It's high time men seized to regard women as second-class citizens. Women are men's partners in all aspects of life. It's something undeniable.

أ- فات الاوان ان يتوقف الرجل عن اعتبار المرأة مواطنة من الدرجة الثانية .فالمرأة شريكة الرجل في كل مناحي الحياة وهذا امر لايمكن انكاره.

ب- أن الاوان ان يتوقف الرجل عن اعتبار المرأة مواطنة من الدرجة الثانية .فالمرأة شريكة الرجل في كل مناحي الحياة وهذا امر ليمكن انكاره.

ت- أن الاوان ان يتوقف الرجل عن اعتبار المرأة مواطنة من الدرجة الثانية .فالمرأة شريكة الرجل في كل مناحي الحياة وهذا امر لايمكن انكاره.

ث- أن الاوان ان يتوقف الرجل عن اعتبار المرأة مواطنة من الدرجة الثانية .فالمرأة شريكة الرجل في بعض مناحي الحياة وهذا امر لايمكن انكاره.

Test three

-Choose the correct option from a, b, c or d:

1. It will be very inconvenient for me to have no car. The adjective "inconvenient" is the antonym of the adjective...........

a) unsuitable b) inadequate c) suitable d) inappropriate

2. The pyramids are a living………………………..to the skill of their builders.

a) monument b) port c) remains d) columns

3. Unlike………., astrology cannot be described as an exact science.

a) science fiction b) astronomy c) astronomer d) astronaut

4. Adam has 12 years of hotel experience with human……….

a) race b) intern c) sources d) resources

5. The medical community continues to make………….in the fight against cancer.

a) stress b) progress c) confess d) address

6. What this country needs is dynamic and……….leadership!

a) uninspiring b) spinning c) inspiring d) lifeless

7. The government approach to solve some problems displays a lack of ……….

a) installation b) creativity c) radioactivity d) destination

8. The audience was still laughing as the ………. fell. It was a comic play.

a) curtain b) candle c) hammer d) veil

9. On the fourth of the next month, he…….in prison for ten years.

a) will be b) is going to be c) will have been d) will be being

10. I got my sister to translate the passage for me. This means I ………. her to do so.

a) persuaded b) forced c) obliged d) advised

11. We ………. locked the gate. Then the dog would not have got out.

a) should b) ought have c) ought to have d)shouldn't have

12. Yomna………. healthy since she came back from her holiday.

a) looks b) has looked c) is looking d) had looked

13. We………. for half an hour when it began to rain.

a) have been walking b) had been walking
c) walked d) have walked

14. He gave the door a……… push, but it……. ..moved.
a) hardly / hard b) hard / hardly c) hardly / hardly d) hard / hard
15. A: What have you got all that wood for? B: I……. a bird table in the garden.
a) will build b) am building c) am going to build d) both b and c
16. The window...........been broken from the inside. It's on the 30th floor.
a) must b) must have c) can't have d) might
17. Which sentence is structurally correct?
a) She has no idea where the ball was going after she hit the ball.
b) She had no an idea where the ball was going while hitting it.
c) She had no idea where the ball was going when she hit it.
d) She had no idea where the ball was going when the ball was hit.
18. Which sentence is punctuated correct?
a) What a gorgeous dress she's wearing.
b) What a gorgeous dress she is wearing?
c) What gorgeous dress she's wearing!
d) What a gorgeous dress she's wearing!
19. The following could be part of……. ..a(n) essay.
As a compassionate citizen of Planet Earth, you can surely find time to volunteer at your local recycling center. After all, the future is in your hands.
a) argumentative b) narrative c) persuasive d) descriptive
20. Most animals sleep as people do; they lie down. …… birds and horses sleep while standing up!
-The transitional word that best fit here is………
a) Likewise b) Where c) Firstly d) However

Read the following passages, then choose the correct option from , b, c or d:

One of the results of technology and population growth is the increase of pollution throughout the world. According to a United Nations report, the future of all life on earth will be endangered if man does not control contamination of the environment. It is time we realized the full extent of the dangers that face mankind.

For instance, here in Egypt, look at our River Nile. It is strange to see how everything is thrown into it as if it were our litter basket, instead of keeping it clean and pure, we pollute it. We ourselves, not our "enemies', dirty it with our own hands. Some farmers wash themselves, their clothes, their animals and their pots and pans in its waters. They even throw their dead animals and birds into it. Some people living in cities and towns throw their old tyres and cars, their old broken bottles and rusty tins into it. Factories throw their waste chemicals and garbage into it. In this way, the waters of the Nile are poisoned, killing our fish, poisoning, our lands, weakening our crops and destroying our health.

So, it would be foolish to turn our blind eyes to the dangers of the pollution that man causes to the very thing on which his life depends. Please, keep our Nile clean.

21- The increase of water pollution is due to ……………………………
a) technology b) technology and increase in population
c) growing numbers of factories d) ships
22- People in the countryside contaminate the Nile through ………………………..
a) keeping it clean b) dirtying it
c) throwing old tyres and old cars in it d) throwing chemical rubbish in it
23- The underlined word 'garbage' means …………………………
a) trash b) all the things around you
c) danger d) waist
24- The writer describes the people who pollute the Nile as …………
a) Egyptians b) enemies c) ignorant d)country people
25- We should keep our environment …………

a) tidy b) pure c) fresh d) clean

26- The underlined pronoun "it" refers to …..

a) The factory b) The Nile c) The environment d)The countryside

27- The best title to this text is ……….

a) The results of technology b) population growth
c) The increase of pollution d) The dangers that face mankind

28- The expression ' turn our blind eye to' in the last lines of the text means ………………

a)take care of b) ignore c) notice d) realize

Read the following passages, then choose the correct option from , b, c or d:

When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts, Earth's largest desert is actually a very cold place covered with ice: Antarctica.

In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation—which can be rain, sleet, hail, or snow—on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receives a little bit more—between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert.

When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. The air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapour, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica.

29- The main purpose of paragraph 1 is to………………………

a. accept a conclusion
b. introduce an argument
c. provide a brief history
d. deny a common belief

30- The best title for this passage would be ……………………..

a. Earth's Many Deserts
b. Antarctica: The Coldest Place on Earth
c. A Desert of Ice
d. Unusual Blizzards

31- Africa's Sahara Desert is the second-largest desert on earth. Based on the information in the passage, what characteristic must the Sahara share with Antarctica?

a. low temperatures
b. high temperatures
c. frequent blizzards
d. low precipitation

32- As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for precipitation?

a. moisture in the air that falls to the ground
b. any type of weather event
c. weather events that only happen in very cold areas
d. a blizzard that occurs in areas with limited snowfall

33- In paragraph 2 the author writes, "And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all." Using this information, it can be understood that
a. air in Africa holds more moisture than the air in Antarctica
b. air surrounding a tropical island holds less moisture than the air in Antarctica
c. air in the second floor of a house is typically warmer than air on the first floor
d. air at the mountains is typically colder than the air at the beach

34- According to the final paragraph, any snow that falls over Antarctica ……………………
a. becomes part of the Antarctic ice sheet
b. is blown around by strong winds
c. evaporates back into the atmosphere
d – a & b

35- Based on the information in the final paragraph, it can be understood that blizzards in Antarctica are mainly the result of ………………………………
a. freezing cold temperatures
b. large amounts of snowfall
c. low amounts of precipitation
d. strong winds

36- Antarctica is regarded as a desert……………………
a- as it is too cold
b- as it has too little water
c- as it too much snow
d- as it has so little precipitation

٣٧- أصبحت وسائل إلتواإصل الاجتماعي مثل" فيسبوك وتويتر " مصد را مهماً للاخبإر إلمحلية وإلعإلمية.
a) Social media such as Facebook and Twitter has become an important source of international and world news.
b) Social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter have become an important source of local and world news.
c) Social media such Facebook and Twitter have become important source of local and worldly news.
d) Social medias like Facebook and Twitter became an important source of local and world news.

٣٨- مبادرة حياة كريمة تعكس حرص الرئيس علي توفير حياة افضل لجميع المصريين
a) The initiative of "Decent Life" reflects that the president is careful about providing a better life for all Egyptians.
b) The initiative of "Generous Life" reflects that the president is careful about providing a better life for all Egyptians.
c) The initiative of "Decent Life" reflects that the boss is careful about providing a better life for all Egyptians.
d) The initiative of "Decent Life" reflects that the president is careful about providing a better life with all Egyptians.

39. Women stand on an equal footing with men in all fields, and enjoy the same rights and have the same duties.
أ- تقف المرأة علي قدم المساواة مع الرجل في كل المجالات وتتمتع بنفس الحقوق وعليها بعض الواجبات.
ب- تقف المرأة علي قدم عدم المساواة مع الرجل في كل المجالات وتتمتع بنفس الحقوق وعليها نفس الواجبات.
ت- تقف المرأة علي قدم المساواة مع الرجل في كل المجالات وتتمتع بنفس الحقوق وعليها نفس الواجبات.
ث- تقف المرأة علي قدم المساواة مع الرجل في بعض المجالات وتتمتع بنفس الحقوق وعليها نفس الواجبات.

40. The issue of full citizenship rights has remained important for the President in all his speeches or on important events.
أ- لا تزال قضية حقوق المواإطنة الكاإملة ذاإت أهمية بالنسبة للرئيس في كل خطبه او في الأحداث الهامه .
ب- لا تزال قضية حقوق الوطن الكاإملة ذاإت أهمية بالنسبة للرئيس في كل خطبه او في الأحداث الهامه .
ت- لا تزال قضية حقوق المواإطنة الكاإملة ذاإت أهمية بالنسبة للرئيس في كل خطبه او في الحوادث الهامه .
ث- لا تزال قضية حقوق المواإطنة الكاإملةغير ذاإت أهمية بالنسبة للرئيس في كل خطبه او في الأحداث الهامه .

Test Four

Choose the correct option from a, b, c or d:

1. His mother scolded him for breaking her favourite vase. The antonym of the verb “scold” is………
a) tell off b) rebuke c) blame d) praise

2. You shouldn't believe everything she says - she always tends to …………
a) eliminate b) operate c) generate d) exaggerate

3. These………… may send back data about the outermost reaches of the solar system.
a) moons b) spacecraft c) carts d) sleeves

4. The minister said he was resigning, but refused to……….on his reasons for doing so.
a) decorate b) relate c) tolerate d) elaborate

5. In the 1870s and 1880s, doctors began to follow the principles of antiseptic……….
a) surgery b) process c) survey d) grocery

6. Disneyworld is one of Florida's major tourist……….
a) temples b) locations c) monuments d) attractions

7. Does the price include delivery and ………… charge?
a) preparation b) installation c) imagination d) institution

8. The clause was added to the contract at Mohammed Salah's request. This means that Salah...........
a) denied this b) didn't want this c) asked for this d) ignored this

9. It was only …………I had seen Sami that I shook hands with him.
a) after b) while c) before d) until

10. Open your mouth………, please. The tooth that's bothering you is right at the back.
a) widely b) wide c) in wide d) width

11. She recited a poem, then went on ………… a lovely folk song.
a) to sing b) to singing c) sing d) sings

12. Ahmed was hit............. a branch. It was a bad accident.
a) to b) with c) by d) from

13. I haven't bought any cigarettes because I………..up smoking.
a) will give b) will have given c) am going to give d) give

14. …………go outside so that we can talk…………
a) Let's / free b) Why not/ freely c) Let us / free d) Let's /freely

15. “I don't suppose if you could lend me some money, could you?” he asked me. He wondered .... lend him any money........... .
a) if I could / I could b) if I could / could I
c) if could I /………. d) if I could /……….

16. He walked past me without speaking. -He................you. He is very short-sighted.
a) may not have recognized b) must have recognized
c) might not have recognized d) both a and c

17. A writer convinces readers to think as he does in a / an............text.
a) persuasive b) email c) argumentative d) descriptive

18. The conclusion of an essay should............ .
a) include last minute ideas and thoughts for the future
b) have a restatement of the thesis and thoughts for the future
c) be a recap of the whole essay
d) be only two sentences

19. Which one of the following sentences is structurally correct?
a) Passed experience tells me sitting in a draft, I'll catch a cold.
b) Past experience talks me if I sit in a draft, I will catch a cold.
c) Passed experience tells me if I sit in a draft, you will catch a cold.
d) Past experience tells me if I sit in a draft, I will catch a cold.

20. Which of the following sentences can be used to start an essay on "obesity"…………

a) Moreover, be moderate and you can avoid fatness.
b) Overeating is inadvisable.
c) To conclude, fat people suffer psychologically and physically.
d) Obesity is advisable in almost all society.

Read the following passages, then choose the correct option from , b, c or d:

Thanks to the rapid advancement of technology and the widespread use of the Internet, the way people conduct their business nowadays has undergone a drastic change. A new method of work known as teleworking has emerged. Teleworking is defined as the use of information and communications technologies, such as smartphones, tablets, laptops, and desktop computers, for work that is performed outside the employer's buildings. We introduce you the detailed teleworking advantages and disadvantages

Since you are working from your home, you don't have to worry about beating the traffic and traveling to your office every day. This can save you a lot of time. It has been found that those who work from home are more satisfied with their jobs. This is because the atmosphere in an office is usually very stressful. On the other hand, when you work from home, you are working in a familiar atmosphere. It helps maintain a good work-life balance. This is why teleworkers have high levels of job satisfaction. Thus, the productivity will also increase.

Teleworking is not just beneficial to the employees. There are plenty of advantages of teleworking for the employers. They will be able to cut down on a lot of expenses. If the number of employees is less, they won't have to rent a large space. There is also no need to buy lots of furniture. Apart from that, they will also be able to save money on parking spaces, electricity bill, and water facilities.

There are some disadvantages as well. While working from home, there are several distractions, like watching television or browsing through your social media. When you are working from home for a long time, a sense of isolation will creep in sooner or later.

With time, teleworking is expected to become more and more popular. The number of teleworkers will significantly increase in the future.

21) Teleworking has appeared because of …………………….
a- the fast development of technology and the internet.
b- the need of the employers
c- its benefits for the employees
d- all of the above

22) One disadvantage of teleworking is that …………………………..
a- it can increase the productivity
b- it saves time and money
c- it may increase isolation
d-it doesn't maintain a good work life balance.

23) Some companies prefer telework as ………………….
a- it helps increase expenses
b- it reduces money spent on parking ,furniture, electricity and water
c- it helps supports job satisfaction
d-all of the above

24) The underlined word 'drastic' means ……………………
a-radical
b- minor
c- apparent
d- visible

25) The author of the text predicts that ……………………..
a- teleworking will become less common
b- teleworking will be more difficult
c- more people will work as teleworkers
d-teleworking will be rare

26) The underlined pronoun 'they' refers to ………………………….
a- employers
b- employees
c- both employers and employees
d- advantages of teleworking

27) A drawback of working as a teleworker is that ………………
a- you may feel distracted
b- you may suffer from stress

c- you may waste much time browsing through social media d- a & c

28) In paragraph 1 , the author discusses ……………….

a- the pros and cons of teleworking b- what teleworking is
c- what telework is and the reasons for its emergence d- the advantages of teleworking

Read the following passages, then choose the correct option from , b, c or d:

Dreams have interested, puzzled, and even frightened people. They thought that dreams always came true, and that they came from something outside the person dreaming.

Since the end of the 19th century, physicians, psychologists like me and other scientists have been studying dreams. Although they still have much to learn, they think that dreams are created by the dreamer granted, or in which they become somebody they would like to be. These are wish-fulfilling dreams; they occasionally dream they are being chased by robbers, or are in danger from fire or flood. These frightening dreams are called nightmares. People usually have nightmares when they are upset about something.

Studies about the causes of dreams show many reasons. For example, changes in the brain occur during sleep, and these are probably related to dreaming. But no one knows enough yet about the brain changes in dreaming to say exactly what they are. A dreamer's health affects his dreams. A person who is ill will have different kinds of dreams from those of one who is well. If a person is hungry, or cold, or tired, his dreams may include these feelings. In addition, a large part of any dream comes from the events of the day before. Often the person or situations in a night dream are those the dreamer met during the day. The feelings of happiness or disappointment which came out in dreams were probably in the dreamer before. That entire dream does is to give them an outlet.

29) The writer discusses the different reasons for dreams which are………

a) brain changes b) everyday events c) inner feelings d) all of the above

30) The underlined word ' came true ' means …………..

a) made desires and hopes true. b) worried, sad or unhappy.
c) appeared d) planned

31) Changes in the brain take place ………

a) by day b) at night c) during sleep d) during meals

32) ……………. is a terrible dream.

a) A day-dream b) A nightmare c) A dreamer d) Dreamland

33) The underlined word (them) refers to …….

a) dreams b) dreamers c) nightmares d) feelings

34) We have been studying dreams for ………

a) 50 years b) 200 years c) centuries d) more than a century

35) The best title for the passage is ……………..

a) Nightmares b) Sweet dreams
c) Nature and reasons for dreams d) why dreams come true

36) This text is extracted from ……………………….

a) a newspaper b) a magazine c) a history book d) psychology book

Choose the correct English translation:

٣٧ . من إلضرورى الاهتمام بالبحث العلمي وتوفير الامكانيات اللازمة لعلمائنا للاستفادة من جهودهم.

a) It is a necessary to pay attention to scientific research and provide the necessary capabilities for our scientists to benefit from their efforts.

b) It is necessity to give due care to scientific research and provide the necessary capabilities for our scientists to benefit from their efforts.

c) It is necessary to pay attention to scientific research and provide our scientists with the necessary potentials to benefit from their efforts.

d) It is necessary to be interested on scientific research and provide the necessary abilities for our scientists to benefit from their effort.

٣٨ – العمل التطوعي ذو اهمية كبيرة لاي مجتمع فهو يساهم في حل مشكلات عديدة كذلك يساعد علي غرس قيم مثل التعاون والايثار في الشباب .

a) Voluntary work is of great importance for any society as it contributes to solving several problems and it also helps in planting values like cooperation and unselfishness in youth.
b) Voluntary work is of great important for any society as it contributes to solve several problems and it also helps in planting values like cooperation and unselfishness in youth.
c) Voluntary work is of great importance for any society as it contributes to solving several problems and it also helps in planting values like corporation and unselfishness in youth.
d) Voluntary work is of great importance for any society as it contributes to solving several problems and it also helps in planting values like cooperation and unselfishness in young.

Choose the correct English translation:

39. Women, children and families are the primary victims of the wars and conflicts that are devastating the world

أ- ان إلمرأة والطفل والاسرة هم أول ضحايا الحروب والصراعات التي تمزق العالم.
ب- ان إلمرأة والطفل والاسرة هم أول ضحايا الحروب والتحديات التي تمزق العالم.
ت- ان إلمرأة والطفل والاسرة هم أول ضحايا الحروب والصراعات التي تنتشر في العالم.
ث- ان إلمرأة والطفل والاسرة هم أول ضحايا الحروب والمعارك التي تمزق العالم.

40. The ministry of education tries hard to provide creative minds that can upgrade our country.

أ- تحاول وزارة التربية والتعليم بصعوبة ان توفر عقول مبدعة تستطيع ان تنهض بوطننا .
ب- تحاول وزارة التربية والتعليم جاهدة ان توفر عقول مبدعة تستطيع ان تنهض بوطننا .
ت- تحاول وزارة التربية والتعليم جاهدة ان توفر عقول مبدعة تستطيع الا تنهض بوطننا .
ث- تحاول وزارة التربية والتعليم جاهدة الا توفر عقول مبدعة تستطيع ان تنهض بوطننا .

Test Five

Choose the correct option from a, b, c or d.

1. He tried to bully her, so she ………… her lips and stared at him angrily.
a) stepped b) shouted c) pouted d) doubted

2. The teacher wants students ………… to his class to behave themselves.
a) to come b) coming c) came d) have come

3. They couldn't meet due to the spread of Covid 19, so they had a ………. meeting.
a) virtual b) factual c) real d) fictional

4. The President made an important speech during …………. Madrid.
a) a visit b) visiting c) was visiting d) his visit to

5.Which sentence is correctly structured?
a) If you had put this water bottle in the freezer, it would have turned into ice.
b) If you put water in the freezer, it will turn into ice.
c) If you put water in the freezer, it turns into ice.
d) a& b

6. Students mustn't ……………. when it comes to studying for their exams.
a) dominate b) procrastinate c) assassinate d) originate

7. Have you heard anything from Tom lately? Let me be the first to tell you ……….. good news about him.
a) some b) a c) any d) many

8. I have had my wisdom tooth .... That is why I am in such a bad mood.
a) remove b) to remove c) removed d) removing

9. These problems are far more ……….. than you think. They need much time and effort.
a) deep-seated b) clear-cut c) well-balanced d) well-known

10. A …………. question is asked in order to make a statement rather than to get an answer.
a) mechanical b) rhetorical c) historical d) commercial

11. Good-bye, Ali and Mona. Please take good care of ....
a) yourself b) your c) themselves d) yourselves

12. Mary has ………… herself since she started work at a big company.

a) recharged b) repaired c) reinvented d) healed

13. It's easier to talk about a problem …………… to solve it.
a) that is difficult b) one finds it difficult c) which is difficult d) than

14. Don't phone Samir now, he …………. dinner.
a) is having b) 'll be having c) will have had d) a & b

15. He had a fight at school and came home with a ………….. eye.
a) black b) brown c) white d) red

16. She stopped to pick up a few groceries at the supermarket. The underlined words here means ……………
a) clean b) steal c) lift d) buy

17. Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
a) He smiled and said "Hi! How are you" ?
b) He smiled and said, "Hi! How are you."
c) He smiled and said, "Hi! How are you?"
d) He smiled and said. "Hi! How are you?"

18. Which sentence would be BEST to put at the start of the paragraph below?
…………………… . One thing you must consider is the quality of the university's educational program. You also need to think about the school's size and location. Finally, you must be sure to consider the university's tuition to make sure you can afford to go to university there.
a) It is expensive to attend a university in the United States.
b) There are several factors to think of when you choose a university to attend.
c) You should consider getting a good education.
d) There are several drawbacks if you choose to study in the United States.

19. Which sentence is correctly structured?
a) He is too tired to walk. b) He is tired enough to walk.
c) He is enough tired to walk. d) He is too tiring to walk.

20. Which of the following sentences is correctly structured?
a) No one has found my bag, has he? b) No one has found my bag, haven't they?
c) No one has found my bag, have they? d) No one has found my bag, do they

Read the following passage, then choose the correct option from a, b, c or d.

The human race is only one small species of beings in the living world; many other groups exist among the creatures on this planet. However, human beings have a great influence on the rest of the world. People change the environment by building cities where forests once stood. People affect the water supply by using water for industry and agriculture. People affect weather conditions by increasing the amount of water in the air; when open land is changed into farms, the humidity of the atmosphere in that area increases because of the increased vegetation. Human beings change the air by adding pollutants like smoke from factories and fumes from automobile motors.

Thus, it can be said that the human species changes the world through its actions, by its habits. People, in other words, are interfering with nature. One negative result of people's interference with the environment is that many kinds of animals are becoming rare. In fact, their numbers are decreasing so rapidly that they are in danger of becoming extinct.

Because worried and concerned experts want to make sure that these animals do not disappear, an "endangered species" list has been made, and ways to save them have been started. Some types of birds, like eagles, are in danger of extinction. This is the reason why many concerned citizens have organized groups to save them.

21- An "endangered species "is a type of animals that ……………
a) are multiplying at a high rate b) are going to disappear
c) are dangerous to man d) really disappeared

22- The pronoun 'them' refers to ………………………….
a) birds b) eagles c) citizens d) animals

23- The main idea of paragraph 1 is that human beings…………………

a) need to grow food b) pollute the environment.
c) affect the whole world badly d) should stop living in cities.

24- The main idea of paragraph 3 is that …………

a) eagles are disappearing.
b) people are in danger of becoming extinct
c) endangered species include rare birds
d) people have realized the danger of extinction

25- The underlined word "their" refers to ………..

a) people b) animals c) environment d) kinds

26- Human beings have changed the weather by increasing……………………..

a) the area of farm land b) the area of open land
c) smoke and fumes in the air d) the water supply

27- The best title that be given to this text is "……………………… "

a)Man, the enemy of the nature
b) The effects of man on animals
c) The extinction of some rare birds and animals.
d) Pollution

28- The synonym of the underlined word ' humidity' means ……………………..

a)moisture b) aridity c) drought d) draught

Read the following passage, then choose the correct option from a, b, c or d.

Why does a person become overconfident? The reason lies in over assessment of his capabilities. Sometimes people over assess their competence and jump into situations that are beyond their control. Napoleon Bonaparte who became Emperor of France would say that the word 'impossible' was common only amongst fools. The overconfident Napoleon invaded Russia in the winter of 1812. This proved to be a big disaster.

Overconfidence generally leads people into misadventures, endangering their chances in life. It is wisely said that any achievement is a result of two factors- one's personal planning and support from the external world. People, take into account only their planning, generally ignoring external factors. As a result they are unable to foresee future developments. Hence, a great risk of failure.

Then there is the question: how can one manage overconfidence? The formula is very simple. Before taking a decision discuss the matter with other informed people with an objective mind and when it is proved that you are about to go off the path, accept reality and say without delay, "I was wrong".

Overconfidence is a flaw characterizing people who lack the virtue of modesty. Modesty makes you a realist; you become a person who is cut down to size. People of this kind become very cautious; before taking an action they assess the whole situation. They adopt a realistic approach.

Overconfident people live within their own thoughts. They know themselves but they are unaware of others. Living inside their own cell they are unable to make use of the experiences of others. This kind of habit is highly damaging to all concerned.

There is a saying that the young man sees the rule and the old man sees the exception, with a slight change, I would like to say that the overconfident person sees the rule and the confident person sees the exception. Overconfident people are always at risk. It is said that taking risk is good but it must be well calculated otherwise it becomes very dangerous.

29- Overconfidence generally results in……………………

a- fruitful adventures
b- gaining chances in life
c- successful experiences
d- misadventures and endangering people's chances in life

30- Modesty makes you ………………………..

a- idealist
b- really confident
c- realize that you are not as important as you may think.
d- Feel inferior

31- The opposite of the underlined word "external" is ………………….

a- Exterior b-outside c-interior d- outdoor

32- The best title for the passage is ……………………….

a- The problem of Overconfidence
b- Modesty
c- Wisdom
d- The difference between the young and the old

33- Why do you think "the young man sees the rules and the old man sees the exception'?

a- As the old man is not brave
b- The young man may be clever but the old man is wise
c- Both lack confidence
d- Neither the young man nor the old one is adventurous

34- The overconfident person is characterized by the following qualities:

a- Being modest and considerate
b- Reckless , self-centered and self-deceived
c- Hesitant and coward
d- Intelligent

35- The underlined word' this kind' refers to ……………………….

a-overconfident people
b- Old people
c- Young people
d- Modest people

36- Napoleon's ………………….led to his being defeated in his war against Russia .

a- Bravery
b- Lack of confident
c- Excessive confidence
d- Lack of experience

Read the sentences then choose the correct translation from a, b, c or d.

٣٧- يجب أن تقلل دول العالم من الانفاق علي استكشاف الفضاء فهو ليس بالأمر الضروري و بدلا من ذلك يجب عليها أن تركز اهتمامها علي التعليم و الرعاية الصحية.

a) World countries should spend fewer money on exploring space because it is not urgent. Instead, they have to concentrate their attention on education and health care.
b) World countries should spend less money on discovering space because it is not urgent. Instead, they have to concentrate their attention on education and health care.
c) World countries should spend less money on exploring space because it is not urgent. Instead, they have to concentrate their attention on education and healthy care.
d) World countries should spend less money on exploring space because it is not urgent. Instead, they have to concentrate their attention on education and health care.

٣٨ - علي الرغم من أن المراهقين بامكانهم أن يحصدوا منافع كثيرة من تواصلهم مع أصدقائهم من نفس أعمارهم, فإن لأسرهم دائما بالغ الأثر علي حياتهم.

a) Although teenagers may reap a lot of benefits from their communication with their friends of the same age, the most important influence to their life is always their families.
b) Despite teenagers may reap many benefits from their communication with their friends of the same age, the most important influence to their life is always their families.
c) Although teenagers may reap a lot of benefits from their communication with their friends of the same age, the least important influence to their life is always their families.
d) Although teenagers may reap a lot of benefits from their communication with their friends of the same old, the most important influential to their life is always their families.

Read the sentences then choose the correct translation from a, b, c or d.

39. Fresh water is the origin of life. That's why we must keep it as every drop equals a life.

أ- الماء العذب اصل الحياة لذا يجب علينا الا نحافظ عليه لان قطرة مياه تعادل حياه.

ب- الماء العذب اصل الحياة لذا يجب علينا ان نحافظ عليه لان كل قطرة مياه تعادل حياه.
ت- الماء العذب اصل الحياة لذا يجب علينا ان نحافظ عليه لان اي قطرة مياه تعادل حياه.
ث- الماء اصل الحياة لذا يجب علينا ان نحافظ عليه لان قطرة مياه لا تعادل حياه.

40. Drugs cannot bring happiness to one's life. If one thinks in that way, it is only an illusion. Therefore, it is best to avoid the company of those who have resort to drugs.

أ- لا تستطيع المخدرات أن تجلب السعادة لحياة الإنسان, إذا فكر الفرد بهذه الطريقة فهذا مجرد حميمة. ولذلك من الأفضل أن تتجنب صحبة من يلجأ الي المخدرات.
ب- لا تستطيع المخدرات أن تجلب السعادة لحياة الإنسان, إذا فكر الفرد بهذه الطريقة فهذا مجرد وهم. ولذلك من الأفضل أن تتجنب شركة من يلجأ الي المخدرات.
ت- لا تستطيع المخدرات أن تجلب السعادة لحياة الإنسان, إذا فكر الفرد بهذه الطريقة فهذا مجرد وهم. ولذلك من الأفضل أن تتجنب صحبة من لديهم كراهية للمخدرات.
ث- لا تستطيع المخدرات أن تجلب السعادة لحياة الإنسان, إذا فكر الفرد بهذه الطريقة فهذا مجرد وهم. ولذلك من الأفضل أن تتجنب صحبة من يلجأ الي المخدرات.

Test Six

1. My car …………..till I had paid the mechanic.
a) didn't fix b) wouldn't fix c) hadn't fixed d) wasn't fixed

2.Can you pick me ………………..on your way from the airport?
a)up b)in c)down d)by

3.We must keep our ancient monuments ; they are part of our ……………..
a) heritage b)heritance c)heredity d)customs

4.If I don't tell her the truth now, my lies will <u>come back to haunt me</u>. The underlined phrase means ……………………
a) cause problems b) help me succeed c) get better d) come to an end

5- Once I …………………………………. when she's arriving, I'll let you know.
a) Knew b) know c) had known d)will know

6. Whenever Ali tells jokes , he has us all ……………………….very much.
a)laugh b)to laugh c) laughing d)to laughing

7-His brother was ………………… in deep debts.
a) immersed b)versed c) conversed d) reversed

8- May I take this pen? No, you ………………………………………
a) can b) may c) mustn't d) need

9- A) He is the best player in the world.
B)May be you are right, but ……………………his last match ?
a) How about b) what about c) why don't you see d) could you see

10. He …………………… football since he was ten. He retired last year.
a) plays b) is playing c) has played d) had played

11- Which Sentence is correctly structured?.
a) The policeman inquired whose car was that.
b) The policeman inquired whose car that was.
c) The policeman inquired whose car is that.
d) a& b

12- The…..that women are less talented than man has been completely changed.
a) fact b) stereotype c) prediction c)theory

13- In his report, the journalist left out some important details. This is bias by . . ..
a) spin b) placement c) omission d) replacement

14-By 2030 , millions of trees will have been cut . That's why there will be more pollution .
a) will be chopped b) will have chopped c) will have been chopped d) will chop

15- Barely had he told the joke …………………………….
a) than we began to laugh c) then we began
b) when began laughing d) when did we begin laughing

16-The French Revolution was a historical …………… which changed the whole world.

a)incident b)accident c) event d)chance

17.Which sentence is correct?

a)“Would you like to drink some juice?”, he asked.

b)“Would you like to drink some juice,” he asked?

c)“Would you like to drink any juice? ” he asked.

d)“Would you like to drink some juice?” he asked.

18. The reflective essay is ……………………………….

a) An essay in which the writer tries to influence the reader.
b) An essay in which the writer narrates a story .
c) An essay in which the writer thinks back on past experiences and how they affected him.
d) An essay in which the writer defends his own ideas.

19- The first paragraph of a news story which gives the most important points is called ………...

a)title b)topic sentence c)lead d)introduction

20- Pollution affects health badly……., a lot of people don’t care for keeping the environment clean..

a) However b) On the whole c) on balance d) consequently

Read the following passage, then choose the correct option from a, b, c or d.

We do not know what to do with the knowledge of our civilization. Science has given us much power, yet we use it like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man’s servants; yet he had grown so dependent upon them that they in a fair way have become his master. Already, most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very stern master. They must be fed with coal and petrol to drink, and oil to wash waste, and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work, or burst with rage, and blow up, and spread ruin and destruction all around them. Therefore, we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can, to keep them in good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines, and a time may come when they will rule us altogether just as we rule animals.

In addition, this brings me to the point at which I asked, “What do we do with all the time which the machines have saved for us, and the new energy they have given us? On the whole it must be admitted, we do very little. For the most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines; but more and better machines will only give us still more time and still more energy, and what we are to do with them ?“ The answer, I think, is that we should try to become more civilized. For the machines themselves, and the power which the machines have given us, are no civilization but aids to civilization.

21. The best title that can be given to the passage is ………………..

a) The great defect of our civilization
b) The merits of our civilization
c) The results of the civilization
d) The power of our civilization

22. According to the author's point of view, man uses the power of science …………..

a) wisely b) usefully c) uselessly d)remarkably

23. The author's belief about machines is ……………………

a)they are the civilization b) They are the outcomes of civilization
c) they help make civilization d)they ruin civilization

24. The author's tone in the text is rather ………………….

a)objective b) sarcastic c)embarrassed d)frustrated

25. The underlined word 'stern' means …………………….

a)fair b)unyielding c)just d)normal

26. The writer predicts that ……………………..

a)we will be masters of machines

b) we will control the machines

c)our relation with the machines will develop better

d)our relation with the machines will be getting worse

27. The underlined pronoun 'them' refers to ……………………..

a)machines b) children c) servants d)meals

28. The more man makes machines, …………………………………..he has.

a)the less time b) the less energy c) the more time and energy d)the more time

Read the following passage, then choose the correct option from a, b, c or d.

Everybody wants to succeed in life. For some, success means achieving whatever they desire or dream. For many it is the name, fame and social position. Whatever be the meaning of success, it is success that makes a man popular.

All great men have been successful. They are remembered for their great achievements. But it is certain that success comes to those who are sincere, hardworking, loyal and committed to their goals. Success has been man's greatest motivation. It is very important for all. Success has a great effect on life. It brings pleasure and pride. It gives a sense of fulfillment. It means all-around development. Everybody hopes to be successful in life. But success smiles on those who have a proper approach, planning, vision and stamina. A proper and timely application of all these things is bound to bear fruit. One cannot be successful without cultivating these certain basic things in life. It is very difficult to set out on a journey without knowing one's goals and purposes. Clarity of the objective is a must to succeed in life. A focused approach with proper planning is certain to bring success. Indecision and insincerity are big obstacles on the path to success.

One should have the capability, capacity and resources to turn one's dreams into reality. Mere desire cannot bring you success. The desire should be weighed against factors like capability and resources. This is the basic requirement of success. The next important thing is the eagerness, seriousness and the urge to be successful. It is the driving force which decides the success. It is the first step on the ladder of success.

One needs to pursue one's goals with all one's sincerity and passion. One should always be in high spirit. Lack of such spirit leads to an inferiority complex which is a big obstruction on the path to success. Time is also a deciding factor. Only the punctual and committed have succeeded in life. Lives of great men are examples of this. They had all these qualities in plenty which helped them rise to the peak of success.

Hard labour is one of the basic requirements of success. There is no substitute for hard labour. It alone can take one to the peak of success. Every success has a ratio of five percent inspiration and ninety-five percent perspiration. It is the patience, persistence and perseverance that play a decisive role in achieving success. Failures are the pillars of success as they are our stepping-stones and we must get up, start again, and be motivated.

29. The best title for the passage is ……………………

a)Success in Life b)The different types of success

c)The effects of success d)The factors of success

30. Success come certainly to those who are ………………………..

a)obstinate b) sincere, hardworking , loyal and committed

c)careful and thoughtful d)rash and shortsighted

31. What great men have in plenty to rise to the peak of success is ………………….

a)love and stamina b)ambition and aspiration

c)plans and schedules d) sincerity, passion, punctuality and commitment

32.In the last line, the author implies that………………….

a)success is the contrast of failure b)success is born from the womb of failure

c)failure is the foe of success d)work is the way to succeed

33.In the sentence' Every success has a ratio of five percent inspiration and ninety-five percent perspiration.' he confirms ………………………

a)success is mostly based on hope and dream b)success depends too much on hard work
c)the major part of achieving success lies in encouragement
d) inspiration and perspiration plays an equal part in making success

34. The underlined word 'indecision' means……………………
a)decisiveness b)certainty c)determination d) hesitancy

35.The underlined pronoun 'it' refers to……………………..
a)success b)hard labour c)substitute d)the peak of success

36. The purpose of the 1st paragraph is to ……………………..
a)define success b)introduce the variable meanings of success
c)introduce the factors of success d)summarize the subject

Choose the correct Arabic translation :

37- The world is witnessing many epidemics such as the Corona virus pandemic, which has killed millions of people and affected the world economy seriously.

أ- يشهد العالم الكثير من الأوبئة مثل جائحة فيروس كورونا الذى قتل ملايين البشر، وأثر بشكل خطير على الاقتصاد العالمى.
ب- يشهد العالم الكثير من الأوبئة مثل جائحة فيروس كورونا الذى أصاب آلاف البشر، وأثر بشكل خطير على الاقتصاد العالمى
ت- شهد العالم الكثير من الأوبئة مثل جائحة فيروس كورونا الذى قتل ملايين البشر، وأثر بشكل خطير على الاقتصاد المحلى
ث- يشهد العالم الكثير من الأوبئة مثل جائحة فيروس كورونا الذى أثرى ملايين البشر، وأثر بشكل خطير على الاقتصاد العالمى

38-Scientific research plays an important role in discovering new cures and making sure that we use them in the best possible ways with the fewest side effects.

أ- يلعب البحث العلمي دور ا مهما في اكتشاف أدوية جديدة ، والتأكد من أننا نستخدم الأدوية الحالية بأرخص الطرق الممكنة مع أقل آثار جانبية.
ب- يلعب البحث العلمي دور ا مهما في إختراع أدوية جديدة ، والتأكد من توفيرهذة العلاجات بأفضل الطرق الممكنة مع أثار جانبية قليلة.
ت- يلعب البحث العلمي دور ا مهما في اكتشاف أدوية جديدة ، والتأكد من أننا نستخدم هذة الأدوية بأفضل الطرق الممكنة مع أقل آثار جانبية.
ث- يلعب البحث العلمي دور ا مهما في اكتشاف أدوية جديدة ، والتأكد من أننا نستخدم العلاجات السابقة بأفضل الطرق الممكنة

Choose the correct English translation :

٣٩- كرست الحكومة جهودها جميعا لتوفير السلع الاساسية للمواطن بأسعار معقول في ظل هذة الازمة الاقتصادية الناجمة عن الحرب.

a) The government devoted all its efforts to provide the base goods for the citizen at reasonable prices during this economic crisis resulting from the war.
b) The government devoted all its efforts to provide the basic goods for the citizen at reasoning prices during this economic crisis resulting from the war.
c) The government devoted all its efforts to provide the basic goods for the citizen at reasonable prices during this economic crises resulting from the war.
d) The government devoted all its efforts to provide the basic goods for the citizen at reasonable prices during this economic crisis resulting from the war.

٤٠- لقد شهدت مصر في الاونة الاخيرة نهضة كبيرة في جميع القطاعات الانتاجية والخدمية ولهذا اثر ايجابي علي حياة المصريين.

a) Recently, Egypt has witnessed great renaissance in all production and service sectors and this has a positive impact on the Egyptian's life.
b) Recently, Egypt has witnessed great renaissance in all production and service sectors and this has a positive affect on the Egyptians' life.
c) Recently, Egypt has witnessed great renaissance in all production and service sectors and this has a appositive impact on the Egyptians' life.
d) Recently, Egypt has witnessed great renaissance in all production and service sectors and this has a positive impact for the Egyptians' life.

Test Seven

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. France is ………………European country to which I look forward visiting.
a) an b) a c) no article d) no

2. A/an…………………has small pages , large photos and short stories .
a)brochure b)broadsheet c)soap d) tabloid

3. Only a few people went to the party, ……………………………………?.
a) did they b) didn’t they c) do they d) don’t they

4. While the children were playing in the garden , they ……………………..an old landmine. لغم
a) dug b) handed in c) came across d)picked up
5- India is a very . ………… . . . ., with about 786 languages and dialects spoken there.
a) bilingual b) picturesque c) multicultural d) dominant
6. I'd like to visit you tomorrow. ……………. all day?
a) were you working b) Will you work c) Will you be working d) have you worked
7. He ……………. as I read his diaries. It was something wrong.
a) smiled b) frowned c) pleased d) laughed
8. I wish I had studied hard. I ……………. a better job
a) would have got b) should have got c) will have got d) couldn't have got
9. One disadvantage of computer games is that they make teens live in a virtual world . "Virtual" is an antonym for "…………….".
a) real b) imaginative c) unreal d) permanent
10) Having been graduated from the faculty of commerce, he served his …… at an international bank.
a)scholarship b) internship c)internment d) apprenticeship
11. I had my eyes mobile fixed. This means that ………….
a) a technician fixed it b) I fixed it myself c) no one fixed it d) I had fixed it .
12.Abu Simbel is a very popular and ………………………….temple in Aswan.
a)picturesque b)pictorial c)drawing d)a & b
13. I have not seen Walaa since we were in Alex. This means that ………….
a) I met Walaa everyday in Alex
b) I have not seen Walaa before.
c) I last met Walaa when we were in Alex.
d) I won't see Walaa again.
14. Mum always asks me to keep ……………from the cook while she is in the kitchen!
a. away b. at c. of d. away from
15. …………. before ………….to Cairo ?
a) Had your car checked / driving
b) Had your car been checked / driving
c) Had your car been checked / drove
d) Has your car been checked / you driving
16. He went out, but his mobile is still here. He ………………..it.
a) should have forgotten
b) couldn't have forgotten
c) must have forgotten
d) needn't have forgotten
17. Which sentence is correctly punctuated?
a) She has finished her work. hasn't she ?
b) She has finished her work, hasn't she ?
c) She has finished her work, has not she ?
d) she has finished her work, hasn't she ?
18. You must ………………….to make an online professional profile
a)Keep your profile long and concise.
b)Include the skills that are irrelevant to the job you are applying for.
c) Include any achievements relevant to the job industry.
d) show what you can't do for the job
19)The ………………… expresses the main idea of a travel review.
a)body b)conclusion c)title d)introduction
20.All the following sentences are right except ……………………
In the opinion essay, the writer must ………………………
a) introduce his opinion
b) start with an introduction
c)balance the pros and cons
d)end with a restatement

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

A Japanese professor has produced evidence to show that computer games can have a bad effect on children. Many parents and grandparents have been saying this for years, but they were largely

ignored, being regarded as technophobes. Parental worries about computer games often relate to their effect on their children's health and on their own social skills. They feel that they should be outdoors; getting exercise and enjoying the fresh air while playing with their friends. Since many of them usually play by themselves, they live rather isolated lives, with little opportunity to interact with other people. As a result, they may be very poor at communication. Parents are also worried in case the violence of many of the games will cause their children to become more aggressive and violent themselves. This anxiety also applies to television, which often shows scenes of extreme cruelty.

21- Many parents and grandparents are regarded as technophobes because ………….

a) they claim that computer games have a negative impact on children
b) They are afraid of computer games
c) They hate computer games
d) All of the above

22-The underlined word 'themselves' refer to……………………

a)parents b)children c) children and parents d)friends

23- "Poor at communication" means.................... .

a) unable to use their mobile phones b) clever at making fewer phone calls
c) having difficulty in socializing with others d) having the ability to speak in public

24- Violence, cruelty and aggressiveness can be caused by...............

a) computer programmes b) parental worries
c) technophobes d) TV scenes and computer games

25-The best title for the passage is ………………………

a)the bad effects of computer games on the youth
b)the drawbacks of computer games
c)the harmful impacts of computer games and television on children
d)the parent's worry about computer games

26- The tone of the writer's is ……………………….

a)objective b)curious c)sarcastic d)worried

27- The word 'technophobes' means ……………………..

a) someone who is afraid of using technological devices, such as computers
b)people who have phobia
c)those who feel stressed on dealing with technology
d)people who ignore technology

28-In the first line, the author aims to…………………………….

a)demonstrate his point of view b)introduce the problem
c)define the problem d)support his vision

Read the following passage and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

Have you ever heard someone use the phrase "once in a blue moon?" People use this expression to describe something that they do not do very often. For example, someone might say that he tries to avoid eating sweets because they are unhealthy, but will eat chocolate "once in a blue moon." Or someone who does not usually like to go to the beach might say "I visit the shore once in a blue moon." While many people use this phrase, not everyone knows the meaning behind it.

The first thing to know is that the moon itself is never actually blue. This is just an expression. The phrase "blue moon" actually has to do with the shape of the moon, not the color.

As the moon travels around the earth, it appears to change shape. We associate certain names with certain shapes of the moon. For example, when we can see a small part of the moon, it is called a crescent moon. A crescent is a shape that looks like the tip of a fingernail. When we cannot see the moon at all, it is called a new moon. When we can see the entire moon, it is called a full moon. Usually, there is only one full moon every month. Sometimes, however, there will be two full moons in one month. When this happens, the second full moon is called a "blue moon."

Over the next 20 years, there will only be 15 blue moons. As you can see, a blue moon is a very rare event. This fact has led people to use the expression "once in a blue moon" to describe other very rare events in their lives.

29- Which of the following would be a good example of someone doing something "once in a blue moon"?

a) Mary likes to go to the mountains every weekend. Mary goes to the mountains once in a blue moon
b) Tom rarely remembers to take out the trash. Tom takes out the trash once in a blue moon
c) Cindy hates to wash the dishes. Nevertheless, she does it every day. Cindy washes the dishes once in a blue moon
d) Ming sometimes forgets to do his homework. Ming forgets to do his homework once in a blue moon.

30- When does a blue moon happen in nature?

a) when there are two full moons in one month
b) when the moon has a blue color
c) when we cannot see the moon at all
d) when we can only see a small part of the moon

31-Using the passage as a guide, it can be understood that which of the following sentences does not contain an expression?

a) Thomas has lost his mind b) An apple a day keeps the doctor away
(c) I'll mow the grass after I finish my homework d) It's never a bad time to start something new

32-As described in paragraph 3, what is another example of something that has a crescent shape?

a) your thumb b) a distant star c) the letter "C" d) the letter "H"

33 - In the final paragraph, the author states: "Over the next 20 years, there will only be 15 blue moons." This means that over the next 20 years, a blue moon will happen

a) once a year b) less than once a year
c) more than once a year d) not enough information is provided

34- In the final paragraph the author writes, "As you can see, a blue moon is a very rare event." The purpose of this statement is to

a) answer an earlier question b) provide an example
c) support an upcoming conclusion d) challenge a previous statement

35- The underlined word 'entire' means ……………………. entire

a)incomplete b)partial c)perfect d)wholly

36 -In the second paragraph, the author aims to …………

a)correct misunderstanding that might happen b)define what the expression means
c)give examples to clarify his point d) conclude something

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

37-Education is a criterion with which the nations' progress is measured; the government has taken great steps to develop it.

أ- التعليم معيار يقاس به تقدم الامم لذا اتخذت الحكومة خطوات عظيمة لتطويره.
ب- التعليم معيار يقاس به تقدم الامم ولكن اتخذت الحكومة خطوات عظيمة لتطويره.
ت- التعليم معيار يقاس به تقدم الامم لذا لم تتخذ الحكومة خطوات عظيمة لتطويره.
ث- التعليم معيار تقييم الامم لذا اتخذت الحكومة خطوات عظيمة لتطويره.

38- Globalization is regarded a threat by increasing numbers of people. They worry about the effect it will have on the culture and economy of countries.

أ- تري اعداد متناقصة من الناس ان العولمة تهديد . وهم قلقون من الاثر التي سوف تحدثه علي ثقافة واقتصاد الدول .
ب- تري اعداد متزايده من الناس ان العولمة تهديد . وهم قلقون من الاثر التي سوف تحدثه علي ثقافة واقتصاد الدول .
ت- تري اعداد متناقصة من الناس ان العولمة تهديد . وهم قلقون من الاثر التي احدثته علي ثقافة واقتصاد الدول .
ث- تري اعداد متزايدة من الناس ان العولمة تهديد . وهم قلقون من الاثر التي سوف احدثته علي ثقافة واقتصاد الدول .

Choose the correct English translation:

٣٩-للتغير المناخي تأثيرات سلبية كثيرة علي كافة اوجه الحياة علي الارض.

A. The climate change has a lot of negative affects on all forms of life on the earth.
B. The climate change has a lot of negative effects on all forms of life on the land.
C. The climax change has a lot of negative effects on all forms of life on the earth.
D. The climate change has a lot of negative effects on all forms of life on the earth.

Test Eight

1. The police are going to ……………. the crime and arrest the robber.
a. invest b. investigate c. calculate d. appreciate
2. He booked a flight to Italy . By then, ……………. a visa.
a. was getting b. has got c. had got d. gets
3. She disclosed some private news, but she ……………. about her age!
a. lay b. lain c. lied d. lain
4. We're really sorry ; the missing car ……………. yet.
a. hadn't been found b. hasn't found c. hasn't been found d. didn't find
5. I had to……………. my foot in ice-cold water to reduce the swelling.
a. reverse b. immerse c. dry d. heal
6. I am afraid I …………. preparing dinner by the time my father returns home at night.
a. hadn't finished b. won't be finished
c. shouldn't have finished d. won't have finished
7. Have you considered …………….a new flat? You need a larger one
a. buying b. buy c. to buy d. to buying
8. He is ……………. ; even little things irritate him.
a. quiet b. modest c. tolerate d. grumpy
9. The cars ………………..in Japan have good reputation all over the world .
a. are made b. make c. were made d. made
10. The company is taking steps to improve the …………. of goods and reduce costs.
a. deficiency b. deficient c. efficiency d. efficient
11. If I were a plumber, I'd replace that broken pipe. However, I …………. a plumber!
a. wasn't b. am not c. am d. was
12. There are a lot of …………. families in our villages. They produce hand-made local products.
a. productively b. productivity c. production d. productive
13. He's given a tour round historic places every time he visits Cairo, ………….?
a. hasn't he b. isn't he c. does he d. he isn't
14. Some women can hardly …………. their home lives with their careers.
a. separate b. balance c. complete d. insulate
15. Stop boasting about your achievements; you …………. about them for an hour now!
a. had talked b. have talked c. had been talking d. have been talking
16. Which sentence is correctly structured?
a. Ali said that he had bought a new car a year before.
b. Ali said that he has bought a new car a year before.
c. Ali told that he had bought a new car a year before.
d. Ali said that he had bought a new car a year after.
17.Which technique is used in the following?
When he arrived at the party , he looked as great and graceful as a prince.
a)telling a story b)a rhetorical question c)comparing d)pause
18-If you don't know the person's name in a formal email, you could write ……….
a)Hi! b)Dear Sir, c)Dear Madam, d)Dear Sir/Madam,
19. The following could be part of a/an ………… essay.
a. persuasive b. reflective c. narrative d. argumentative
I tried dividing my study time into twenty-five minute periods and taking breaks between them. I can understand the logic of doing this and I am sure it helps some people to concentrate better because

they only have to concentrate for short periods. However, the big drawback for me was that I kept looking at the time to see when it was time to have a break. Looking back, I suppose I should have set an alarm instead so I didn't have to do that and then it might have been more helpful for me.

20. Which of the following is correctly punctuated?

a. My aunt, who lives in Luxor, is a teacher.
b. My aunt who lives in Luxor, is a teacher.
c. My aunt, who lives in Luxor is a teacher.
d. My aunt who lives in Luxor is a teacher

Read the passage and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

The carbonated soft-drinks industry is one of the most profitable industries in the UK. There are several reasons of this. Firstly, the cost of producing carbonated drinks, such as cola and lemonade, costs the producer a fraction of the item's selling price to make. For this reason, the cost to profit ratio is low.

Secondly, carbonated soft-drinks are purchased by the largest cross-section of society. Not only are soft-drinks popular amongst children and teen-agers, they are a common addition to alcoholic beverages and often chosen by adults wishing to avoid alcohol. For this reason, the large target-audience of soft-drinks is one factor which contributes to the profitability of such products.

In conclusion, research suggests that certain carbonated soft drinks contain chemicals that have a mildly addictive quality. An example of this is caffeine. Therefore, many consumers of carbonated drinks are likely to be affected by such substances, leading to repeal purchases and even dependence. Such factors are to the advantage of the industry and lead to the increased profitability of their products.

21- In the last paragraph, the author states that……………………………………

a) all carbonated soft drinks are addictive
b) some carbonated soft drinks are not addictive
c) many people cancel buying carbonated soft drinks
d) b & c

22-The best title that can be given to the passage is ……………….

a)The upsides and downsides of soft drinks
b)Why the industry of soft drinks is very beneficial
c)Caffeine, the reason for addicting soft drinks
d)All people like soft drinks

23-Many adults prefer to drink soft drinks as ……………………..

a)they want to stop drinking alcohol
b)soft drinks contain caffeine
c)soft drinks are cheap
d)soft drinks are tasty

24-The underlined pronoun 'they' refers to ……………………..

a)the adults
b)the teenagers
c)the children
d) soft drinks

25-The underlined word 'dependence' means ………………….

a)depending on others
b)a type of addiction
c)reliance
d)self-support

26-In the second paragraph, the writer suggests that…………………………

a)soft drinks have a large profit
b)many people buy soft drinks
c) the cost of producing soft drinks is small
d)some soft drinks lead to addiction

27- The tone of the writer is ……………………..

a)subjective
b)objective
c)sarcastic
d)encouraging

28- You can deduce that the writer works in the field of ……………………………

a)medicine
b)industry
c)public relations
d)publicity and advertising

Read the passage and choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

Distance learning is a way of educating students online. Lectures and learning materials are sent over the internet. Students work from home, not in a classroom.

There are many excellent benefits of distance learning. For one, it proves less expensive to support. For another, distance learning is not limited by geography. For example, you don't need to

be in the United States to take classes at a university located in America. Thus, it saves money and time that you would otherwise spend on travel. Students can schedule learning around other aspects of their personal and professional life.

Due to the coronavirus, distance learning is now being adopted by elementary and high school students as well. Schools and colleges are being forced to create online-based learning opportunities of education for students.

This approach could disadvantage some students, though. Students with limited computer or internet access may struggle. And those who need extra help with motivation and organization may also struggle when they are removed from a traditional classroom environment.

Distance learning falls into two main types: synchronous and asynchronous .The first means "at the same time." It refers to a method of education delivery that happens in real-time. It requires live communication online. It uses technology, such as teleconferencing, to achieve this. It proves less flexible than other forms of distance learning. But the second type comes with more opportunities for students to interact. They receive clusters of weekly deadlines. They have the freedom to work at their own speed. Both schools and students benefit from the flexibility of asynchronous learning as it allows them to create and consume content when it's convenient for them.

29. The best title that can be chosen for the text is ………………….

a-the kinds of distance learning
b-the benefits of distance learning
c-pros and cons of distance learning
d-the distance learning during the pandemic

30. The following statements clarify the benefits of the distance learning except ……..

a-It is not costly
b-It is flexible
c-It is suitable for all students
d-It is not restricted to place or location

31. Teleconferencing is a method that suits ………………………

a-asynchronous learning
b-synchronous learning
c-both the synchronous and asynchronous learning
d-neither synchronous nor asynchronous learning

32. It is adequate for students with limited internet access to depend on ………………

a) Synchronous learning
b) Asynchronous learning
c) Traditional learning
d) All of the above

33. In the fifth paragraph, the author discusses ………………………

a) The upsides of the distance learning
b) The downsides of distance learning
c) The definition of distance learning
d) The categories of distance learning

34. The underline word 'schedule' in the 7th line is equivalent to ………………….

a) Timetable
b) Plan
c) Prepare
d) list

35. The underline pronoun 'they' refers to ……………………………

a) Deadlines
b) Clusters
c) Students
d) Opportunities

36. The distance learning can be defined as
a) An online interaction between teacher and student
b) A system of learning on your own by writing letters
c) A learning course that is done by means of computers.
d) A learning system for college and university students

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

37. Internet crimes are more difficult to solve than traditional crimes because the criminals are invisible and their actions may be impossible to prove.

أ- جرائم الانترنت اكثر صعوبة في حلها من الجرائم التقليدية لان المجرمين غير مرئيين وربما من الممكن اثبات جرائمهم .
ب- جرائم الانترنت اقل صعوبة في حلها من الجرائم التقليدية لان المجرمين غير مرئيين وربما من المستحيل اثبات جرائمهم .
ت- جرائم الانترنت اكثر صعوبة في حلها من الجرائم التقليدية لان المجرمين غير مرئيين و من المستحيل اثبات جرائمهم .
ث- جرائم الانترنت اكثر صعوبة في حلها من الجرائم التقليدية لان المجرمين غير مرئيين وربما من المستحيل اثبات جرائمهم .

38. Law is essential for all societies. Without it, the strong will dominate the weak and crimes will be everywhere. Laws ensure safety, security and stability in society.

أ- القانون ضروري لمعظم المجتمعات .فبدونه سوف يهيمن القوي علي الضعيف وسوف تكون الجرائم في اي مكان. فالقوانين تضمن الامان والامن والاستقرار في المجتمع .
ب- القانون ضروري لجميع المجتمعات .فبدونه سوف يهيمن القوي علي الضعيف وسوف تكون الجرائم في كل مكان. فالقوانين تضمن الامان والامن والاستقرار في المجتمع .
ت- القانون ضروري لجميع المجتمعات .فبه سوف يهيمن القوي علي الضعيف وسوف تكون الجرائم في كل مكان. فالقوانين تضمن الامان والامن والاستقرار في المجتمع .
ث- القانون غيرضروري لجميع المجتمعات .فبدونه سوف يهيمن القوي علي الضعيف وسوف لا تكون جرائم في كل مكان. فالقوانين تضمن الامان والامن والاستقرار في المجتمع .

Choose the correct English translation:

٣٩. يواجه المراهقون مشكلات يوميه عديده مثل التنمر وتعاطي المخدرات والاكتئاب والسمنه. لذلك فهم في حاجه الي ارشاد ونصح منتظم .

a) Teens face several every day problems like bullying, drug use, depression and obesity. Therefore , they need regular guidance and advice .
b) Teens face several everyday problems like bullying, drug use, depression and obesity. Therefore , they need regular guidance and advice.
c) Teens face several everyday problems like bullying, drug use, impression and obesity. Therefore , they need regular guidance and advice.
d) Teens face several everyday problems like bullying, drug use, depression and obesity. Therefore , they need regular guidance and advise.

٤٠. الاخبار الكاذبة هي معلومات مزيفه او مضللة تقدم علي انها اخبار وغالبا هدفها تدمير سمعة شخص او كيان او تحقيق مكاسب مالية.

a) Fake news are false or misleading information presented as news. It often has the aim of damaging the reputation of a person or entity, or making money.
b) Fake news is false or misleading information presented as news. It often has the aim of damaging the reputation of a person or entity, or doing money.
c) Fake news is false or misleading information presented as news. It often has the aim of damaging the reputation of a person or entity, or making money.
d) Fake news is false or leading information presented as news. It often has the aim of damaging the reputation of a person or entity, or making money.